The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Reported Attack on a French Sloop by a Greek War Vessel.

The Peace Conference Awaiting the Decision of Greece.

Massacre of White People by the Natives of New-Zealand.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Peace Conference—A French Sloop Fired Into by a Greek War Vessel.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

It is officially stated that the Conference awaits the reply of the Greek Government to the resolution which has been adopted. When that is received the Conference will dissolve.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

There is a rumor here that the Greek ship *Syriodis* [?] fired into a French sloop, and that several persons on board the latter were killed.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Fearful Massacre of Whites at Poverty Bay.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Late advices from Auckland, New-Zealand, report that a frightful massacre of the whites by the natives had occurred at Poverty Bay, on that island.

FRANCE.

Mr. Burlingame and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Mr. BURLINGAME and the two Chief Mandarins of the Chinese Embassy made their first visit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday. They were accompanied by the Secretaries of the Legation, Messrs. BROWN and DESCHAMPS. Mr. BURLINGAME and his companions were very cordially received by the Marquis DE LA VALETTE. The interview was highly satisfactory, and promises a successful result for the Mission. The Marquis informed the Ambassadors that the Emperor would be pleased to accord them audience on Sunday next, at the Palace of the Tuileries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No Further Tidings of the Missing Passengers of the Steamship Hibernia.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A vessel arrived here yesterday from Madeira, having left that port on the 14th inst. Nothing had been heard up to that time of the thirty-nine missing passengers and crew of the wrecked steamship *Hibernia*, who were to have been landed there. There is now hardly a doubt that the story of these persons having been picked up at all was a pure fabrication.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £99,000 sterling since the last report, last Thursday.

Considerable alterations are to be made in the lines and rig of the yacht *Cambria*, to fit her for an ocean race with the American yachts. Her hollow bows are to be filled out, her masts lengthened, and keel weighted. It is expected these changes will make her better able to resist a heavy sea, and to compete with the American boats.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Japan at San Francisco—Settlement of the Missionary Troubles at Yang Chow—The Civil Strife in Japan Not Yet Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The steamer *Japan* arrived yesterday with advices from Hong Kong to Dec. 26, and Yokohama, Dec. 29. She experienced a strong monsoon in the China Sea, but pleasant weather the latter part of the voyage. On the 13th of January she spoke the steamer *Great Republic*—all well. The *Japan* left the following vessels at Yokohama: Ship *W. B. Palmer*, which would sail in a few days for New-York; bark *Alcyone* [?], and ship *John Norwena* [?], loading for New-York, and ship *Agra*, discharging. The *Japan* brought the following passengers for New-York: J. MACFARLAND, H. A. SHELLOT [?], GEORGE WILLIAMS, Capt. C. C. TORREY, Capt. N. GOODWIN, R. J. SHOWELL, JOHN SCOTT, NEIL CAMPBELL.

The Yang Chow affair has been settled satisfactorily. The local authorities in power at the date of the outrage have been dismissed, and indemnity for the losses sustained by the missionaries been paid. A proclamation has also been issued by the Chinese authorities and extensively promulgated, setting forth that the treaty with England requires that the religious establishments of the missionaries shall not be annoyed, nor foreign travelers be treated with disrespect, and for violation of any of the articles of this treaty heavy penalties are prescribed. All of the missionary party, including the female members, have been invited to return to their posts and be formally reinstated. The ringleaders of the riot have been severely punished by fines and banishment.

The mining operations in Chefoo have proved successful, and some valuable mines have been discovered. A party of Americans continue their work in the mines, and express no fears on account of the soldiers of the Mandarin.

Major-Gen. BRUNKER has assumed the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Colony of Hong Kong.

T. T. MEADOW, the British Consul at New-Chwang, died suddenly.

The British ship *Neptune*, from Shanghai for Newcastle, N. S. W., was wrecked in June last. The vessel is a total loss. The American bark *Charlie*, which was reported lost, has arrived at Shanghai, having floated off the beach at high tide, and was taken possession of by a party of pilots. The British bark *Fanny Small* was wrecked near Chefoo on the 24th of November. The English gunboat *Ringdove* [?] has gone to Manz [?] for the purpose of settling the recent difficulty in that port. The United States steamer *Piscataqua*, with Admiral ROWAN on board, left on the 15th of December for Hong Kong, via Amoy. The United States steamer *Iroquois* left on the 9th of December for Hong Kong. The United States steamer *Ashuelot* left on the 30th of November with sealed orders. No American vessels are now stationed on the north Chinese coast. All is quiet at Pekin.

Manilla advices state that the people of the Philippine Island generally favor the new Government in Spain. No declaration has been made by the Governor-General, but full accounts of the late events in Spain have been published in the *Official Gazette*, which was regarded as a tacit acknowledgment of his sympathy with the revolutionists.

The weather in China is cold, and the navigation of the principal rivers is over for the season.

The United States Consul at Hankow has caused the local government to issue a proclamation forbidding the Chinese to molest the missionaries.

The British schooner *Alert* was wrecked on the 2d of November. The Captain and crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

The Chinese newspapers contain editorials on the subject of emigration and colonization in Lower California, which has been opened to the Chinese on liberal terms.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Manilla on the 2d of November.

The exportation of Coolies from Macao to Callao has been forbidden in consequence of the cruelties perpetrated upon Chinese laborers in Peru.

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The City of Yeddo has been tranquil since the arrival of the Mikado. The political condition of the Empire is still unsettled.

Prince AIDZU [?] has arrived at Yeddo, and is treated with great honor by the Mikado and the Princes.

The civil war has not wholly ceased, but fresh disputes have broken out among the Princes of either party, and fights frequently take place in the interior. Prince SATSUMA gained great advantages over TOSA and HIGOO, and had nearly reduced them to subjection.

The Council of Damios has voted unanimously to recall the Ex-Tycoon to Yeddo to assist them in restoring the administration of the Government.

Hakodadi was captured on the 6th of December by the fleet of Tokugawa. An American-built war vessel, flying the Mikado's flag, and a Japanese boat under English colors, which was leaving the harbor with troops, were captured by the fleet.

The Japanese Government has sent official notification to the representatives of foreign Powers that Yeddo and Negata [?] will be opened to foreign commerce Jan. 1, 1869.

The Mikado has issued an edict ordering the decapitation of all the inmates of a dwelling in which a conflagration originates, accidentally or otherwise.

The United States steamers *Maumee* [?] and *Monocacy* are at Yokohama. The ram *Stonewall* has not yet been delivered to the Japanese Government, and continues to hoist American colors.

MEXICO.

Political Dissensions in the Pacific States—Another Revolution Being Organized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Late Mexican advices, via Acapulco, have been received here. The Legislature of Guerrero was in session, and exhibited anything but harmonious action. Gen. ALVERO's party were jubilant because Gen. ALVAREZ was to be called to the City of Mexico by the General Congress to defend himself against the complaints made against him. He has not yet complied with the order.

In the State of Oaxaca, a formidable revolution was brewing against the Government of Juarez. Gens. PORFIRIO DIAZ, NEGRETE, RAVERA, ALATORRE and others are named as leading the malcontents, in concert with GONZALES, ORTEGA, QUIROGA and GARZA. Further north, the Mexican Premier, SERDO DE TEJADA, is the hated object against whom all the attacks are made, being equally detested by all parties.

Arrived at this port, ships *Mary E. Riggs* and *Free Trade*, from New-York.

CUBA.

An Outbreak Reported in the Central Department.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A letter received here from one of the members of the Peace Commission, says that the insurrectionary Gen. CESPEDES and part of his army were in the Guis Mountains. The revolutionist, Gen. QUESADA, was at last accounts at La Guanaja, organizing his forces.

An unconfirmed report from revolutionary sources announces an outbreak in the Central Department.

HAYTI.

Success of the Revolutionists.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Advices from Hayti state that a battle had taken place midway between the towns of Petit Riviere and Lanse-Aveau [?], in which the Cacos were victorious.

The revolutionists appear to be gaining ground everywhere in Hayti.

THE PEABODY FUND.

Meeting of the Trustees in Baltimore—Report of the General Agent—Movements of Gen. Grant.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The fifth meeting, being the second regular annual meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund, convened at noon to-day, at Peabody Institute, in this city. There were present Hons. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, President; Hamilton Fish, New-York, and Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Ohio, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Wetmore, New-York, Treasurer; George Peabody Russel, Massachusetts, Secretary; Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut; John H. Clifford, Massachusetts; Wm. Aiken, South Carolina; Wm. Evarts, United States Attorney-General, New-York; William A. Graham, North Carolina; Edward A. Bradford, Louisiana, and George N. Eaton, Maryland, and Rev. Dr. Sears, the General Agent of the Board. Hon. CHARLES MACALESTER, of Pennsylvania, was not present. With this exception and the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, the meeting was full. The session to-day was strictly private, no reporters being admitted. It is understood the reports of Mr. SEARS, the General Agent, and Mr. WETMORE, Treasurer, were severally read and accepted. The report of the General Agent embraces a general review of the state of education in the South, Mr. SEARS having personally visited all the Southern States. He represents the cause of education as rapidly advancing and improved, aided by the endowment of Mr. PEABODY. In Arkansas, the last State visited, schools are being established in all the principal towns, the local authorities or citizens supplying from one-third to one-half the necessary funds, and the Trustees of the Peabody Fund the balance. In Louisiana, where there was already a school fund, now aided by the trustees, the schools have been largely increased in number and improvement. The agent reports that after next year many schools, now assisted by the fund, will be successfully conducted without requiring aid. The report is represented to have been most gratifying to members of the Board. It, with all the proceedings, will be given to the public at the close of the session.

Gen. GRANT arrived here to-day at 11 o'clock, to attend the meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund. Quite a large crowd assembled at the depot to meet him, but there was no formal display or military parade, as was expected. He immediately proceeded to the residence of a private citizen.

The evening papers here publish a correspondence between Gov. BOWIE and Gen. GRANT, tendering the latter a military escort, on his arrival here, from the depot to his quarters, which Gen. GRANT declined. Gen. GRANT this afternoon visited a large tobacco factory in this city.

Murder of a Farmer by his Nephew at Claremont, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 21.

On Monday night last GEORGE WOODELL, a farmer living in Claremont, was murdered, and Mrs. WOODELL terribly cut, by their nephew, WILLIAM KENNY, who lived with them. The deed was perpetrated with an ax. KENNY disappeared until last night, when he returned to the house of his grandfather, near the scene of the murder, and was arrested.

Canadian News—The Nova Scotia Question.

OTTAWA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Privy Council hold meetings daily. It is understood the Nova Scotia question is under consideration. Messrs. HOWE and MCLELLAN are here.

General orders have been issued in a *Gazette* extra, dividing the nine military districts into regimental and brigade divisions. The four military districts of Ontario are divided into eight regimental and eight brigade divisions. The brigade divisions number from west to east and the regimental divisions correspond with the electoral divisions.

DESBARAT's block, in which were situated the Queen's Printing Office, the Royal Canadian Bank, Trotter's Hotel, the offices of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company and several other places of business, and also a small adjoining building, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $200,000.

The Quebec Legislature assembled yesterday with the usual ceremonies.

Bishop BOURGET, of Montreal, left for Rome last night. It is believed he will not again return to this country.

The Florida Senatorial Contest.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Thursday, Jan. 21.

No vote was taken for Senator to-day.

A Committee has been appointed by joint ballot to inquire into the charges of bribery and corruption in the Senatorial election last June, and the influence now exerted to prevent the election. The present indications are that GILBERT's election will be indorsed. A joint Committee has been appointed to consider the proposition of the Alabama Annexation Commission.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The State Senate to-day passed a bill increasing the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court to $4,000, and of Circuit Judges to $4,000 [?].

A Republican banquet was given last evening by Senator LESLIE, in honor of the election of REUBEN E. FENTON as United States Senator from New-York. Speeches were delivered by Mr. LESLIE and others.

The Indiana Senatorship—No Choice Yet Made.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Jan. 21.

Two ballots were had in the Joint Convention of the Legislature at 12 o'clock to-day for United States Senator, each resulting CUMBACK, 67; HENDRICKS, 63; FRAZIER [?], 12. The Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Election of a United States Senator from Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The *Democrat's* Omaha dispatch says Hon. T. W. TIPTON was yesterday reelected United States Senator.

WASHINGTON.

The Inauguration Ceremonies—Letter from Gen. Grant—The Franking Privilege—The Postal and Telegraphic System.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The proposition for an inauguration ball is abandoned. The Senate having refused the use of the Capitol, effort was made to find some other place, but there was none in the city adapted to the purpose. Gen. GRANT having heard that he was being quoted as urging the ball, last night sent the following characteristic and sensible letter to the Secretary of the Committee:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1869.

Thomas L. Tullock, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Understanding that the Committee of which you are Secretary meet this evening for the purpose of arranging for the inaugural ball, I venture to drop you a line to say that if any choice is left to me, I would be pleased to see it dispensed with. I do not wish to disarrange any plans made by my friends in the matter of ceremonies attending the inauguration, but in this matter it will be agreeable to me if your Committee should agree that the ball is unnecessary. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

The Committee cheerfully acquiesce in Gen. GRANT's wishes, and the ball, therefore, will not be a feature of the inauguration. The general public will commend this decision.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Congressman BALDWIN, of the Worcester *Spy*, will take, to-day, occasion to prove his correspondent's statement that copies of the New-York *Tribune* were franked by the 10,000 last year from this city, ostensibly to circulate a speech, but really, so far as the *Tribune* people were concerned, to circulate the *Tribune's* prospectus.

THE VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The hearing in the Virginia case before the Reconstruction Committee was continued to-day. Gov. WELLS appeared in behalf of the new constitution, and the Virginia Conservative Committee of nine were present. The debate was quite vigorous and took the full range of the whole subject of reconstruction. There are now three parties in Virginia the—Radicals, who wish the adoption of the Constitution with all its proscription features; the Conservatives, so-called, who will accept universal suffrage for universal amnesty and the unconverted, unrepentant rebels, who are opposed to everybody else.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

The House Post Office Committee were in session to-day for a couple of hours. Mr. ORTON, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made a statement, occupying an hour and a half in its delivery, in which he showed the whole working of the telegraph system, and the profits and expenses of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Committee will hold another meeting to-morrow, when further testimony will be taken on the same side of the question. Mr. WASHBURNE's scheme does not meet with much favor among Congressmen. It is generally felt that for the Government to assume the management of the telegraph lines of the country would result in financial loss, and that under our system of politics a power so vast, in the hands and at the control of a party, would finally prove more dangerous than useful.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The Senate spent most of its session to-day in the discussion of the bill of Mr. SHERMAN, known as the Air-Line Railroad Bill, which has for its object the increase of railroad facilities to this city. Several speeches were made in opposition to the measure, and in advocacy for the most part of Maryland interests. Mr. SHERMAN intends to call a vote on the bill to-morrow, as soon as Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, and DOOLITTLE shall have addressed the Senate against its passage. It is understood that none of the Republican Senators are desirous of expressing their views in reference to this question.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House was wholly occupied to-day with the contested election case of SWITZLER vs. ANDERSON, from Missouri. This case has been twice reported from the Committee on Elections, and both times in favor of SWITZLER, the Democratic contestant. The report of the Committee was disagreed to, and Mr. ANDERSON was given the seat by over thirty majority.

THE DYER INVESTIGATION.

In the Dyer Court of Inquiry to-day, the examination of Col. THOS. G. BAYLOR, who has been on the witness-stand sixteen days, was finally concluded. Col. BAYLOR is the officer in command of the School of Practice at Fortress Monroe, under whom the heavy artillery experiments have been conducted for the past two years.

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

The Supreme Court of this District will obey the *mandamus* of the United States Supreme Court, directing that the name of JOSEPH H. BRADLEY be restored to the rolls of the Bar. At the same time the District Court will take care that it incurs no risk of a renewal of the offence from the same quarter.

SECRET SALES OF GOLD.

Mr. CONKLING presented a bill in the Senate to-day prohibiting all future secret sales of gold and United States bonds, and abolishing the commission which has heretofore been allowed for services by bankers and brokers of this nature.

THE COLORED MEMBER FROM LOUISIANA.

The House Committee on Elections will begin the investigation of the claim of MENARD, the colored member from Louisiana, to-morrow. The facts in this case render it very possible that the Committee will report against his admission.

SECRETARY WELLES' RECEPTION.

The reception of Secretary and Mrs. WELLES, this evening, the first of their series, was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including many of high public position.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent gentlemen on the floor of the Senate were Hon. JOHN SCOTT, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, and Hon. A. H. RICE, of Boston.

Gov. [illegible], of New-Hampshire, is named as a candidate for Consul to London under the new Administration.

Hon. D. J. MORRELL gave an entertainment this evening to the members of the Pennsylvania delegation of the present and the next Congress.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The National Woman's Right Convention, which has been in session in this city for the past few days, has adjourned *sine die*. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Resolved, That in demanding the ballot for the disfranchised classes we do not overlook the logical fact of right to be voted for; and we know no reason why the colored man should be excluded from a seat in Congress—or any woman either—who possesses the suitable capabilities and has been duly elected.

Resolved, That we demand of the Government, and public also, that women and colored people shall choose their own occupation, and be paid always equally with men for equal work.

Resolved, That we demand as the only assurance of national perpetuity and peace, as well as a measure of justice and right, that in the reconstruction of the Government, suffrage shall be based on loyalty and intelligence, and nowhere be limited by odious distinctions on account of color, people or sex.

Several women who spoke said that after they become voters they would not broil over a stove and wear themselves out in kitchens, and they were going to sit in Congress.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to Congress, and one to the people of the United States.

THE TOBACCO TAX LOBBY.

A number of leading tobacco manufacturers and dealers from all parts of the country are now in this city. They come here to consult in regard to proposed changes in the Internal Revenue law and unite their influences in securing some modifications. They held an informal private meeting at the St. James Hotel this morning, and to-morrow will formally organize. The Convention is the largest of the kind ever held in this city.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to report the bill heretofore introduced by Representative BARNES:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this bill, it shall be unlawful for any bank association, corporation, person or persons, to loan money upon United States legal-tender notes, commonly known as greenbacks, as collateral security, or where the custody or promise of custody of said legal-tender notes form any part of the security or consideration for said loans; and for any offence under this act, the bank association, corporation, person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, in any United States Court, pay a sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned, and the President and Cashier of any bank, association or corporation making said unlawful loan or loans shall pay a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money so loaned, and the same may be sued for by any person within the States where said offence is committed, and the forfeit or penalty thereof shall belong to the person or persons bringing said suit.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has nominated to the Senate: WM. B. CUMMINGS, to be Internal Revenue Assessor for the First District of New-York; JAMES H. CHAMBERLAIN, to be Assessor for the Fifth District of Massachusetts; NATHANIEL K. SAWYER, Collector of Customs of the District of Frenchman's Bay, Me.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. J. B. Creighton has been detached from the *Oneida*, and is relieved by Commander Williams, who has been detached from Ordnance duty at Boston. Commander J. M. Bradford will relieve Commander Williams at Boston.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Customs from Jan. 11 to 16, inclusive, were as follows:

Boston	$412,160
New-York	2,519,608
Philadelphia	108,718
Baltimore	247,540
San Francisco, from Dec. 21 to Dec. 26	89,676
Total	$3,377,706

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, on motion of Hon. Henry Stanberry, Henry T. Kyle, Esq., of Ohio, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. B. F. Curtis, Chauncey Smith, Esq., of Boston, Mass., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

On motion of R. L. Goold [?], Esq., John Reynolds, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 435—The United States, appellant, vs. Augustin Olvera; appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. On motion of Mr. CHESTER, of counsel for the appellee, it was ordered by the Court that this appeal be docketed and dismissed.

No. 6—Ethan Allen, appellant, vs. Hollin White et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. BROWNE, of counsel for the appellant, and continued by Mr. KELLER, for appellees.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning next.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The President presented a petition of the citizens of New-Jersey for a Constitutional Amendment securing equal suffrage, and a petition for the extension of the eight hour law to other than Government employes, both of which were laid on the table.

Mr. STEWART presented a petition of the criers and tipstaves in the United States Circuit and District Courts of the Southern and Eastern Districts of New-York, for an increase of their pay.

SPANISH VESSELS.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to regulate the exaction of tonnage tax on Spanish vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of Maj.-Gen. HARNEY, commander of the Indian District North of Nebraska, concerning the character and conduct of the Sioux and other Indians. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider whether any further legislation is necessary to regulate the transportation of persons convicted in the District to distant prisons where their sentences are to be enforced.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill to regulate the payment of the tonnage tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill additional to the act granting lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

It provides for a guarantee by Government of the payment of the interest on the Company's fifty years' six per cent. bonds, to the extent of $40,000 in bonds per mile, the United States to be secured by the retention of the sum due for Government transportation, and by the receipts of two per cent on the road's gross earnings.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a substitute for the bill to amend the usury laws of the District of Columbia. It makes 6 per cent. the legal rate of interest, but allows special contracts for the payment of a rate not exceeding 8 per cent.

Mr. VICKERS also introduced a substitute for the bill enlarging and defining the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and regulating licenses, &c.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to regulate the exaction of tonnage tax upon Spanish vessels, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

It provides that Spanish vessels coming from ports in Spain, or her colonies, shall be required to pay no greater tonnage duties than are exacted from United States vessels in such ports.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill to regulate the payment of the tonnage tax, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides for the repeal of section 4, act of March 3, 1865, and section 15 of the act of July 4, 1862, so that the tonnage tax imposed thereon shall be collected only from vessels arriving from foreign ports.

ILLEGAL TAXES ON PASSENGERS.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up the bill previously introduced by him, to punish the collection of illegal taxes on passengers.

Mr. MORTON moved to refer it to the Committee on Judiciary, and made a brief argument to show how it should be done. He cited the laws of Maryland, enacted in 1832, and subsequently at various times amended, requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to pay into the State Treasury one-fifth of the fare levied on each passenger between Baltimore and Washington, and the similar law of New-Jersey, requiring the Camden and Amboy Railroad to pay into the Treasury of the State a certain proportion of money received for passenger fare and freight carriage. The tax in both cases, though nominally collected from the Railroad Companies, was really a tax on passengers upon travel, and the laws imposing it were void, because in violation of the Constitution, which gives to citizens of the United States a common country, and guarantees to every citizen the right of free travel throughout every part of that country, without taxation, interruption or obstruction by State laws. These laws of Maryland and New-Jersey, say, although always in gross violation of the general tenor and spirit of the Constitution, were not, perhaps, in direct violation of any particular provision of it previous to the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, because the right of free travel was one of those immunities, and a tax upon that right was an abridgement of it. For twenty-five years, Maryland and New-Jersey had filled their Treasuries at the expense of the people of the whole country, and as the abuse would certainly continue unless Congress intervened, he had introduced this bill, making it a misdemeanor to levy or levy such a tax, and giving the Supreme Court of the United States appellate jurisdiction in any case which might arise under the law.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the bill and the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) were hostile to the interests of New-Jersey, and friendly to the interests of railroad companies, and they would be glad to have Congress forbid the payment of the State tax while they were allowed, at the same time, to retain their existing franchises. He, therefore, wished to be heard before the adoption of the bill, in defence of the interests of his State.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to promote commerce among the States, &c.

The amendments reported by the Committee were read and adopted.

Mr. VICKERS made a long speech in opposition to the bill, in the course of which he said that the Maryland enterprise had opened the first railroad communication with Washington, and had never hesitated to grant charters for the construction of needed railroads and canals.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by adding at the end of the first section a proviso that the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad may be adopted as a part of the road between Washington and Baltimore contemplated by the act, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the New-York and Washington Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, which was agreed to.

The President presented the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the Kansas Legislature favoring the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the last two sections of the bill providing for the Cleveland and Cincinnati roads, so as to make the bill provide for a road only between New-York and Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend the twelfth section by striking out the clause prohibiting a higher rate of taxation of the property of this road than on other roads within the State, and to insert a provision "that other taxes may be levied upon said road, and in the same manner, and to the same extent, as taxes are levied upon the property of other roads."

Mr. CONKLING said the bill was to be justified, if at all, under the clause of the Constitution empowering Congress to establish post offices and post roads, and the proposed railroad being established by the bill as a post road, the question arose whether, under the judicial decisions on the subject, it should not be entirely exempt from State taxation as an "instrumentality" of the Government of the United States.

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN, WHYTE and SHERMAN briefly discussed this question, and the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS was adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend the eighth section so as to make the consent of the Legislatures of the States through which the roads pass necessary to authorize the company to purchase the necessary real estate, &c., but withdrew the amendment temporarily.

Mr. WILLEY said that he was not quite satisfied of the constitutional power of Congress to pass this bill; but of the pressing necessity for greater facility of railroad communication with the national capital there would be no doubt. He then moved to amend the bill by providing for a road from Washington to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, at or near Staunton, Va., which, he said, need be only one hundred miles long, and would open a direct railway communication between Washington and the Valley of the Mississippi.

Mr. SHERMAN favored the construction of railroads, but preferred that it should be provided for in a separate bill, because he wished the bill under consideration to provide merely for a road between Washington and New-York.

Mr. POMEROY said that he had been friendly to the bill in its original form; but, if it was to provide for a road to New-York, when there was a very good road already, he should take very little interest in it. The great need was for new railroads between Washington and the West, and, in that view, the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. WILLEY) was really more important than the bill itself.

Mr. WILLEY withdrew his amendment at the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. DOOLITTLE again moved the amendment which he had temporarily withdrawn.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill supplementary to the bill to grant public lands, and in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines to Puget Sound. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

SALES OF GOLD.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to prohibit secret sales of gold, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SECRET SALES OF GOLD BONDS.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to prohibit the secret sale of or purchases of gold or bonds on account of the United States and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that hereafter no compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person for the sale, negotiation or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of any coin or bullion disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere on account of the United States. It further provides that hereafter all exchange, purchases or sales of the bonds of the United States shall be made by inviting the competition of the public by advertising for proposals for such exchange, purchases or sales which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he deem it best for the public interests to do so; and that all future sales of the gold on account of the United States shall be made at public auction by a proper officer of the Treasury Department after giving public notice by advertising of the time and place of such sales.

THE ROBERTS COLLEGE.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-York offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the President to communicate any correspondence on file in the Department of State in relation to the Roberts College at Constantinople.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the estimate of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the amount required to relieve the wants of certain Sioux Indians in the Lake Traverse reservation.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill to amend the National Currency act:

SECTION 1. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That section 34 of the said act be so amended that the said section shall read as follows:

That every association, whenever required, shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency a report according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier of the association, which report shall be called for by the Comptroller as often as once in each quarter of the year, and shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the association at the close of business on any past day, to be by him specified, and shall transmit such report to the Comptroller, within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him. Any bank or association failing to make and transmit such report, shall be subject to a penalty of $100 for each day after the five days that such report is delayed beyond that time; and the Comptroller shall publish abstracts of the said reports, in a newspaper to be designated by him for that purpose, in the City of Washington, and the separate report of each association shall be published in a newspaper where such association is established, or if there be no newspaper in such place, then in a newspaper published in the nearest place thereto, at the expense of the association making such report.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every National Banking Association selected as a depository of public moneys under the provisions of section 45, of the National Currency act, shall deposit United States Bonds with the Treasurer of the United States as security for such deposits; and whenever the public moneys deposited in such Association shall exceed ninety per centum of the par value of the bonds so held by the Treasurer as security, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer forthwith, by draft or otherwise, to reduce the amount of such deposits to a sum not exceeding 90 per centum of such bonds deposited as herein specified. If any officer or agent of any association, designated as a depository of public moneys, shall pay or offer to pay any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining deposits of public moneys, or if any officer or agent of the Government shall receive any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, for making such deposit of public moneys, such officer and agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year, or not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That the limitation prescribed in section 29 of said act, which restricts the liabilities of individuals, companies, corporations or firms, for money borrowed by national banking associations, to one-tenth of the capital of such associations, is hereby made applicable to all deposits made by such associations with private bankers or brokers or banking associations not organized under the National Currency act.

SEC. 4. That Section 42 of the said act be so amended as to provide that within ninety days from the date of the notice served on the Comptroller of the Currency by any national banking association, that its shareholders have voted to go into liquidation as provided by said section; and said association shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes, in lawful money of the United States, and take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of its circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of this act. In default of which the Comptroller of the Currency shall sell said bonds to the highest bidder at public auction in the City of New-York, and from the proceeds thereof shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, in lawful money, an amount equal to the outstanding circulation of such association, and shall pay over any surplus remaining to the officers of the association; and any association which has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of this section to which this is an amendment, shall pay over to the Treasurer lawful money equal in amount to its outstanding circulation, within thirty days from the date of the passage of this act, in default of which its bonds shall be sold, as above provided, and from that time the outstanding notes shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and the said association and the shareholders thereof shall be discharged from all liability therefor: provided that any association wishing to wind up its affairs for the purpose of consolidation with another bank shall not be compelled to pay to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding circulation in lawful money, nor shall its bonds be sold as above provided.

SEC. 5. That there shall be allowed to receivers of national banking associations appointed in accordance with the provisions of the National act in full compensation for their services, a salary of $1,500 per annum, and in addition thereto a commission of three per centum upon the first $100,000, a commission of one per cent. on all sums above $100,000 and not exceeding $500,000; a commission of one and a half per centum on all sums over $50,000 [?] that may be collected; which salary and commission shall be paid by the Comptroller of the Currency out of any moneys realized from the assets of the bank, [illegible] provided, that the payment of one-half of the commission may be reserved in the discretion of the Comptroller until the affairs of the bank are finally closed; and all the receivers appointed as aforesaid shall be considered officers or agents of the Government and have the right to bring suits in United States Courts, and the Judge of the United States District Court for the district in which suits are brought, shall fix the fees or compensation to be allowed to the attorneys for such receivers, having due reference to the amount of labor performed and to the interests of the creditors of the bank.

SEC. 6. That no National Banking Association shall, after the passage of this act, make any loan on United States notes, or on the circulating notes of any National Banking Associations, as collateral; and said loans or contracts made upon such collaterals shall be void.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Yesterday Mr. SHANKS, on leave, introduced a bill to distribute the number and rank of Government employes among the several districts and Territories, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, War, Navy, Treasury and Interior, the Postmaster and Attorney-Generals, Commissioner of Agriculture, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the officers of the House and Senate, to severally cause to be made alphabetical lists of all the employes in their respective departments or forces, and to correct the same as changes shall be made, and keep said lists in their several offices, respectively, subject to inspection.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said list shall contain the name, rank and pay of the employes of the respective Departments or forces, date of employment, and residence, giving town, county, State or Territory, designating those who have served in the army or navy of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Congressional Districts, organized Territories, and the District of Columbia, shall be entitled to equal numbers and ranks of employes in the said several Departments and forces. No District or Territory shall have more than one of any rank until every district and Territory, as herein provided for, shall have at least one of the same rank; and all appointments in said Departments and forces hereafter shall be to equalize the number and rank of employes, as above provided for; said equalization of number and rank of employes, from the several districts and Territories aforesaid shall be made by the 4th day of March, 1871; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to regulate the employment and service of day laborers, and boys under the age of 18 years.

APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Mr. NORRIS, of Alabama, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to make the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy on or before the 4th of March next, from any State which the election of members to the Forty-first Congress does not take place previous to the 1st of July, 1869, on the nomination of members of the House from the States represented in the present Congress, provided no such appointments shall be made from any State not by law entitled to representation during 1869. Objections having been made by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and WILSON, of Ohio, who said the bill ought to have been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, the subject not pertaining to the duties of the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. NORRIS explained that the subject had been referred to the latter Committee.

Mr. BLAINE said he understood the Committee on Naval Affairs agreed that this bill should be reported and placed in a position to be acted upon. If this bill should not be passed, several of the Southern States would be deprived of midshipmen in the Naval Academy for an entire year.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, remarked it appeared from what the gentleman from Maine said, that this bill was brought here to be passed by a flank movement.

Mr. BLAINE replied that the jurisdiction of the House is as the House construes it, and not according to the construction of the gentleman.

Mr. PETERS understood that by the laws or rules of the Department the nominations have to be made within certain months, when Alabama will not be represented in Congress. This State wanted the same privileges as other States. If it did not obtain it by this bill it would not get them at all. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. NORRIS) had gone before the Committee on Naval Affairs, and they consented that the Committee on Reconstruction should report the bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, repeated that the subject belonged to the Naval and not to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House refused to refer the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and then passed it.

THE CENSUS COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Select Committee on Mr. GARFIELD's resolution relative to the taking of the next census: Messrs. GARFIELD, of Ohio; BANKS, of Massachusetts; ALLISON, of Iowa; LAFLIN, of New-York; HEATON, of North Carolina; AXTELL, of California, and GOLLADAY, of Kentucky.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. SHELLABARGER introduced a bill to regulate the manner of applying to Congress for the removal of political disabilities under the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Elections, called up the resolutions heretofore reported, that GEORGE W. ANDERSON is not entitled to a seat in this House as a Representative in the Fortieth Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri, but that WILLIAM F. SWITZLER is entitled to the seat.

Mr. COOK explained the facts in the case, and in support of the report of the Committee. This report says that on the 16th day of July last, after the former report had been considered in the House, it was ordered that the case be recommitted to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to examine into the charges made against Mr. SWITZLER by the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. BENJAMIN,) and to report thereon to the House, with leave to send for persons and papers. The charges of Mr. BENJAMIN were of personal disloyalty, and that he had given aid and comfort to the enemies of the Republic during the rebellion. A file of the newspaper of which the contestant was the editor was submitted to the Committee by the contestant. This newspaper was referred to by Mr. BENJAMIN in the speech made by him, and the charges made by him were partly based upon articles published in that paper. A large mass of evidence has been taken by the contestant to refute charges made against him, but to this testimony the Committee do not deem it necessary specially to refer, for the reason that, in the opinion of the Committee, no evidence has been adduced which sustains the charge of disloyalty made against the contestant. The report concludes as follows:

"The Committee, after a careful examination of the case, adhere to the general reasoning and to the conclusions of the former report; and they further report that while there are many things contained in the newspaper of which the contestant was the acknowledged editor, which the Committee cannot approve and deem mischievous in their tendency, yet there is no such proof of the disloyalty of the contestant as to exclude him from a seat in this House, under the rule adopted in the Kentucky election cases. It is due to the contestant to say, that he entirely disclaims the authority of, or responsibility for the article published in his newspaper in relation to the death of Col. ELLSWORTH, quoted in the speech of Mr. BENJAMIN, and stated to the Committee that the same was inserted in the paper without his knowledge, and that he never approved of it, and no proof has been offered showing his responsibility for the article, beyond the fact that it appeared as an editorial in the newspaper of which he was the editor, while the general tenor of the editorials in the same paper containing that article are of a different character."

Mr. COOK examined the testimony, saying there was none to show that there were threats or intimidations such as to prevent a legal registration in Calloway County.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, said the reading of the testimony led him to the conclusion from the law and the facts that Mr. ANDERSON is entitled to retain the seat. In the course of his remarks he observed that the contestant himself had admitted that there were not more than two hundred loyal men in Calloway County, while fourteen hundred or sixteen hundred men had filled the ballot box with disloyal votes. For this and other reasons he said the vote of Calloway County should be thrown out, and this would retain Mr. ANDERSON in his seat.

Mr. STOVER, of Missouri, protested, with all the power he was capable, against Mr. SWITZLER occupying the seat to which Mr. ANDERSON was legally entitled. When hoary-headed treason raises its front, and traitors, with hands dripping with fraternal blood, seek to grasp the reins of Government in order to accomplish political domination, then it was not only the prerogative but the duty of the State to make such laws as will insure its safety and prosperity. The State of Missouri accordingly passed the election laws now in existence, withholding the ballot from those who worshiped at the altar of treason and hated liberty. Mr. STOVER then argued that Calloway County should be thrown out of the count, there having been threats and intimidations of loyal voters, while in other counties loyal men were prevented from challenging illegal votes. Over one thousand illegal votes were cast. It did not matter as to the precise number, but where it was known that illegal and rebel votes had been cast, the whole county ought to be thrown out. The question should be determined by the test of the Missouri Election law.

Mr. MCCORMICK, of Missouri, spoke in advocacy of the report of the majority.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, said he shared fully in the feelings of every loyal man and woman in Missouri. The simple question now was whether the loyal people should govern the State, or whether they should be placed in the position of Kentucky and Maryland. This was a question of life or death to the loyal people of Missouri. After a desperate struggle, they amended their Constitution, providing that those who were disloyal during the rebellion should not vote in the elections to follow. They thought this had been made effectual; but now it was sought to nullify the provision by admitting the votes of those who had placed themselves on the record as being disloyal, and who were, therefore, excluded from the exercise of the franchise by the Constitution of Missouri.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, reviewed the condition of affairs in the South. It was one thing, he said, to pass Reconstruction laws, but it was another thing to carry them out. A price had been set on the head of every prominent man who had dared to support these measures, and a mark set against his name. He was to be dragged to slaughter by the conspirators who were not idle or sleeping. He (Mr. WHITTEMORE,) knew that extermination was threatened by secret organizations of all who dared to espouse the cause of the Union. Those who exercised the privileges conferred upon them did so at the peril of their lives. Bribery, and every other species of corruption had been resorted to by the traitors who pretend to submit to destiny in order to strike at the existence of the Union and to overthrow the freedom which had been secured. Loyal men were not allowed the free exercise of the franchise without a struggle. False and illegal election returns were made and other means resorted to for the purpose of defeating the benefits which the laws design. In the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts of South Carolina, loyal organizations were broken up and loyal men had been hunted night and day, and nameless outrages committed on women, and their houses destroyed by fire. Mr. WHITTEMORE alluded to Georgia, Louisiana and other Southern States to show that such a system of persecution of loyal men generally prevailed within their borders, and that the spirit of the rebellion had not yet been subdued.

Mr. TIFT, of Georgia, said the statement made by the gentleman from South Carolina was not true as to Georgia, and that he should soon seek an opportunity to reply to the charge.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, spoke in support of the report of the Committee, and replied to those who had spoken in favor of Mr. ANDERSON retaining his seat. After the long delay in this case he hoped the House would now decide it on its clear and manifest merits, without prejudice or passion.

Mr. HEATON, of North Carolina, gave his reasons why he should vote for the sitting member retaining his seat.

Mr. POLAND, the author of the report of the Committee on Elections, although he was not now a member of the Committee, thought it proper to say a few words. The gentleman whose seat was contested was a member of his political party. None would more cheerfully vote for him than himself, if he could, but there was a single flaw; he believed that on a careful examination of the facts as presented to the Committee, the gentleman (Mr. ANDERSON) was not legally elected.

The House voted on the first resolution of the Committee, namely, that the sitting member (Mr. ANDERSON) is not entitled to his seat, and decided the question in the negative, 55 against 89; so Mr. ANDERSON is affirmed in his seat.

The next resolution, that Mr. SWITZLER is entitled to the seat, was then laid upon the table.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE HILL MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Mrs. Twitchell in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Jan. 21.

OYER AND TERMINER—Judges ALLISON and PEIRCE.—The case of Camille E. Twitchell, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, was resumed this morning. A crowd gathered in front of the Court-house long before the doors were opened, and when admittance was granted, every seat in the room was quickly occupied. Mrs. Twitchell was brought from prison in charge of two deputy sheriffs, and was accompanied by her uncle. Her aunt was in Court to receive her. When they greeted each other both burst into tears. Mrs. Twitchell as usual had her face concealed by the thick veil she wears. During most of the morning she rested her head upon her hand as it lay upon the railing in front of the dock.

Daniel Dexter sworn: I was in the neighborhood of this house about half-past nine o'clock; saw Mrs. Twitchell standing on the top step; I went in the door; the hall was dark; passed into the kitchen and found the body of Mrs. Hill lying on the settee; George Twitchell was there; the bell was rung and I went to the front door to answer it; the gas was then lighted in the hall as I had my hand on the knob of the front door; it was lighted by a lady, who then ran up stairs exclaiming "Oh, my God!" I admitted Officer Howard and Mr. Leidy; somebody proposed to go into the yard and we then discovered the blood; when Officer Howard came in from the yard he had the poker; somebody proposed to go up stairs. The witness described the condition of affairs in the dining-room; the gas in the dining-room was burning low; there was no light in the adjoining sitting-room.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Twitchell seemed to have on a white petticoat and a white sack; did not see her feet to notice if she was barefooted; she asked me to come in; she said, "Oh my God, my poor mother has been murdered in the yard!"

Mr. HAGERT objected to any expressions by the prisoner. Mr. MANN said this was a matter of great importance. The witness is among the first who saw Mrs. Twitchell that evening, and what she said is part of the *res gestæ*. All this ought to be evidence to go to the jury. It is part of the case to show why she was on the door-step, that she was not there to keep people away, but for the purpose of getting assistance. We want to show this was the presence of an innocent woman, more astonished than any of the witnesses at the murder.

Judge ALLISON admitted the declaration of Mrs. TWITCHELL as part of the *res gestæ*.

Witness continued—She said, "Oh, my God! my poor mother has been murdered in the yard; get a doctor, come in, do something;" she went up stairs afterward; came back into the kitchen.

Reexamined—When she came back to the kitchen she looked about the same as when on the step.

Sarah Campbell, sworn: She narrated as upon the former trial, the circumstances of leaving the house on Sunday afternoon about three o'clock; returned in the evening between nine and ten o'clock, and being admitted by Mr. Twitchell after ringing the bell four or five times; passed in through the hall into the kitchen; the door of the kitchen being open; a candle was burning on the table; found the body in the yard; supposed it to be that of Mrs. Hill, as she was not about; took the candle and looked to see what it was; came back to the kitchen and called Mr. Twitchell; he did not come down when I first called; he came at the second call; he came down alone; witness and Mr. Twitchell went into the yard and the two carried her into the kitchen, where Mrs. Twitchell then was; witness got water, and then went for a doctor; went out the front door; when she first entered heard the door unlocked; after going for a doctor returned to the house; afterward went to Mr. Morrell's; the gate in the yard was bolted; the kitchen poker was kept in the kitchen; four dogs were kept in Mrs. Hill's house.

The Court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The New Senator from Delaware.

From the Wilmington Commercial, Jan. 19.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, chosen to-day to be the United States Senator from this State for six years from March 4, is a lawyer, native of and residing in this city. He is now about 40 years of age. His education was mainly obtained at the famous private school of Rev. Dr. HAWKS, at Flushing, L. I. His early training was for a mercantile life, and after leaving school, he was for some three years in the counting-house of S. MORRIS WALN & Co., shipping merchants in Philadelphia. Upon the death of his elder brother, JAMES A. BAYARD, Jr., he commenced the study of law in his father's office, and was in due time admitted to the bar. Soon after, he located in Philadelphia to practice his profession, but after a year or eighteen months returned to Wilmington. He was appointed United States District-Attorney in 1853, but resigned, and Hon. D. M. BATES was appointed in December, 1854. Other than this he held no public positions of importance.

Mr. BAYARD's father, JAMES A. BAYARD, has been repeatedly in the United States Senate, and is now serving out a term. His uncle, RICHARD H. BAYARD, served in the same body from 1836 to 1845; and his grandfather, JAMES A. BAYARD, from 1804 to 1813.

Personally, Mr. BAYARD is an active, energetic and diligent lawyer. He will make a more serviceable Senator, in many practical matters, than his father, and will be very probably a valuable member of the Senate for duties not political. In the latter respect he will differ most distinctly from the great body of the Senate, his education and habits of thought being all of the most Southern States Rights character, and entirely opposed to the great progressive movement which the Republic is irresistibly making.

The Departments in Gen. Lee's College.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 19.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington College, in accordance with the recommendation of Gen. LEE, measures were adopted for the establishment of practical scientific departments, upon an extensive scale. Courses in civil and mining engineering had previously existed, which it was contemplated to develop more fully and improve, and to these, such other courses were to be added as might be deemed most desirable and expedient. The subject was referred to Gen. LEE, and a Committee of the Faculty, with full power to adopt such plan and take such measures for its execution, as might be necessary. In pursuance of such authority, these scientific departments have been organized by the establishment of a school of agriculture, one of commerce, one of applied chemistry, and another of mechanical engineering, in addition to the previously existing schools of civil and mining engineering.

The instruction in these schools is intended to be both theoretical and practical. A well-managed farm, a mechanical workshop in which agricultural and other implements will be made, and a working chemical laboratory will, therefore, be put into operation in order to give to the students ample opportunity of witnessing and performing all the work necessary to a thorough acquaintance with the subjects taught. Those will be managed by skilled practical superintendents.

MAGAZINES.

—*Putnam's Magazine* opens with a pleasantly written essay by H. T. TUCKERMAN on the "Ass in Life and Letters." The author writes in a kindly spirit of his long-eared friend, and vindicates his claim to more consideration than has usually fallen to his lot; but we fear that "fellow-feeling" or undue admiration leads him too far when he enumerates among the "admirable physical qualities" of this "exemplary beast," his "extraordinary length of ears" and the "mark of a cross on his back!" "Work, wages, compensation," &c., by C. C. P. CLARKE, contains some valuable suggestions on a very important subject. We had thought that the story of the traveler digging out Egyptian mummies for treasure, and becoming insane or dying by handling the poisoned mystic ornaments, was pretty well used up, but here it is again in "A New Œdipus," and told as well as such a story can be told. Mr. GEDDEY's serial "In the Saddle, on the Plains," is continued from the September number, and is enlivened with a spirited story, put into the mouth of a veteran wagon-master. "Substance and Shadow—A Fantasy," by EUGENE BENSON, is a curious piece of imaginative writing. The idea, however, is not new in fiction. Mrs. STODDARD contributes an interesting and well-written story, "A Violin Stop," of which only the first part is given. The sketch entitled "A Sermon at Notre Dame" would have been readable had it been somewhat compressed. In spite of the interest of the subject, and the author's agreeable style, the reader had been better pleased with ten than with sixteen pages. The long serial, "To-day—A Romance," is continued through the fifth chapter, with well-sustained interest. Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS discourses on "Men's Rights,"—not exactly in the tone of the *Revolution*. Mr. E. C. STEDMAN discusses "The Gallows in America," and takes strong ground in favor of the abolition of this form of inflicting the penalty of death. The editorial departments of the Magazine, comprising book notices, by E. C. STEDMAN, "Notes on Foreign Literature," &c., by BAYARD TAYLOR, "Table Talk," "Fine Arts," &c., are full and interesting. The number contains several fine pieces of poetry, one of which, "An Invocation," by R. H. STODDARD, was quoted in the TIMES of Sunday. On the whole, *Putnam's* for February is an excellent and readable number.

—*The Galaxy* for February is one of the best numbers ever issued of this periodical—which, upon the whole, is saying a great deal. The most noteworthy of its contents is Mrs. EDWARDS' new story of "Susan Fielding," which evinces all the matured skill and genius of that practised and charming novelist. It will take something as powerful as CHARLES READE's new story, which is soon to begin in the *Galaxy*, to divert attention from "Susan Fielding." As this latter waxes, Mrs. AUSTIN's "Cipher" wanes; and, since the key to the "Cipher" is given in this number, of course the end of the story is nigh. This novel, brief as it is, has indicated that its author may take a high position among American novelists. The most noteworthy essay in this number is the admirable article of JUSTIN MCCARTHY on "Queen Victoria and Her Subjects," at once thoughtful, moderate in judgment, vigorous, learned, and pleasing in style. Dr. DRAPER puts a lance in rest, and tilts in the new crusade against the adulteration of coffee. We gather from him that in modern coffee we are wont to drink chicory, carrots, parsnips, turnips, sugar, sawdust, rags, red earth, rope yarn, tar, and baked horse-livers—not all at once, eh, good Doctor? That is nice provende rfor a man's stomach. Mr. C. W. ELLIOTT gives a sketch of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, accompanied by a portrait. "Twenty Thousand Dollars" is a good, sensational story, broken into paragraphs as short as DUMAS', into sentences of the French *staccato* sort, and dramatic all the way through. Mr. R. G. WHITE continues his popular and instructive "Words and Their Uses," with a chapter on "The Grammerless Tongue," meaning, as perhaps we ought to explain, the English language. He holds that copiousness of inflection in language is a sign of imperfection, so that, taking the Greek as perhaps the most complex and elaborate in this respect, he says he believes "that its complication, so far from being an element of its power, is a sign of rudeness and a remnant of barbarism." "Violet Eyes," by STEDMAN, and "A Message" by H. H., are tasteful poems. "Light-houses" (by a coincidence, there is an article in the February *Harper* on the same subject) is interesting, and has eight illustrations, of which one is a full-page. Mr. BENSON takes up Mr. GODWIN of the *Post*, in this number of his "New-York Journalists." Mr. WAKEMAN has a very amusing article called "Don't Get Excited," and other good short articles are on "Thirty Months at the Dry Tortugas," "Rossini," and "Venetian Carnival." In his "Drift-wood," PHILIP QUILIBET talks pleasantly of "Novels and Novelists." The Art-critic of the *Galaxy* calls upon the artists to courageously push into new thought and new treatment, "instead of monotonously repeating themselves on every canvas they stretch."

—The *Atlantic* for February is very pleasant and profitable reading. The department of "Reviews and Literary Notices" appears to us unusually good in this number, particularly the reviews of LOWELL and BROWNING, regarding the former of which we may say that, too brief as it is, it is thoroughly worthy of the book which it approaches with so loving and thorough appreciation. The "Oldport Romances" of Mr. HIGGINSON, unfolds very cautiously and deliberately, and with economy of material, yet with that consummate art which this excellent magazinist is now obviously conveying from his essays to his new venture of story-writing. We do not, however, intend to be held as subscribing to the opinion he expresses, either as one of consummate art or plain fact that "most handsome men must consent to be mildly hated by their own sex"—for only stupidly vain and conceited handsome men suffer that penalty, which Mr. HIGGINSON, curiously enough, seems to think not deserved. His hero—"Philip Malbone"—comes on the stage in this number, and is happily described as a man of "sunny temperament and multivalve heart," *i. e.*, we should judge, a kind of Mormon Sydney or flirting Bayard. We are glad to see this character started, because it is a dangerous one to handle without offence, and gives a chance for much art. WALT WHITMAN's "Proud Music of the Sea-Storm" is a notable gathering of resonant and suggestive phrases. It is another poem in tribute of the senses as affecting the imagination; and as, in former poems, he has sung the senses of sight and of touch, now he chants that of hearing, saying to the soul:

"All senses, shows and objects lead to thee,
But now it seems to me, sound leads o'er all the rest."

Here is something that we do not remember to have seen in ordinary musical criticisms with their "notices of the performers:"

"The teeming lady comes!
The lustrous orb—Venus contralto—the blooming mother,
Sister of loftiest gods—ALBONI's self I hear."

"Our Postal Deficiencies" is—not *that*, at all events, as the reader will find—but simply an adroit plea, veiled under that guileless title, for Government's buying up and monopolizing the telegraphs. The ingenious writer is Mr. E. H. DERBY, who does it very shrewdly and plausibly—omitting, however, to note the territorial and other differences between our continental domains and the States of Great Britain and Belgium, with which a pretended comparison is instituted. If set down as a part of Mr. HUBBARD's desired telegraph contract, it would be well enough; but as an article on "our postal deficiencies" it becomes a very job-like affair. "We should not resort to *extreme measures*," says the writer, meaning measures to disrupt the old Companies, "*unless* the existing Companies should deliberately determine to delay improvement and defy the Government." The sound and useful articles on "Cooperative Housekeeping" and "Consumption in America" are concluded in this number, and an able series on "The New Education," *i. e.*, in scientific studies, is begun. ARTHUR PENRHYN makes a pretty plea for "Ritualism in England," which cannot fail of having sympathizing readers. Mrs. STOWE pays a graceful tribute to the memory of the Duchess of Sutherland. Mr. DE FOREST's "Love in Mount Lebanon" is a very nice little story. Mr. STEDMAN's felicitous poem, "The Doorstep," we have already quoted—other poems are on the "Coronation" and "The Bee and the Rose." Mr. BENSON describes a French poet, almost unknown in America, CHARLES BAUDELAIRE, whom he happily styles "Poet of the Malign." "The Birth of the Solar System" is an interesting physical speculation; "Our Four Servants," a short sketch of some freed people.

—*Hours at Home* opens with the second of Prof. NOAH PORTER's suggestive papers on "Books and Reading." In this number he discusses the questions, "What is a Book and what is it to Read?" The United States Consul at Syria contributes an account of the "Fountains at Syria," which will be read with interest. "Ruth and Naomi" is a touching scriptural poem by "Howard Glyndon," (the author name of Miss LAURA C. REDDEN.) "Motherless Girls," a serial story of the last century, by the author of *Mary Powell*, is continued through the fourteenth chapter. It is not a very exciting story, but pursues the even, middle way between brilliancy and dullness. Prof. PERRIN's article, entitled "Glimpses of Old Authors," contains a very just estimate of the character of Lord BACON. "Sebastopol in May, 1855," is the title of the first of a series of papers descriptive of the memorable conflict in the Crimea, by an eye-witness, Count LEO TOLSTOI, the leading novelist of Russia. The narrative is a brilliant piece of writing, and is well translated by Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER, United States Consul at Moscow. Mr. J. T. HEADLEY, the historian, contributes a very sensational article on "Planchette at the Confessional." The reverend gentleman discards, of course, the spiritual or demoniac theory, and explains all the phenomena on that of magnetic force. The instances adduced to sustain this view (which is not, indeed, original with Mr. HEADLEY) are new and interesting. "The Chaplet of Pearls" is happily brought to a conclusion in this number, which closes with "Leisure Moments," "Books and Authors Abroad," and literature of the day.

—*Harper's.* The opening article is the conclusion of the series of papers entitled "A Sleigh-ride Through Eastern Russia," with many spirited woodcuts of scenery and incidents. "Zanzibar," another illustrated article, gives a very readable account, by a lady, of a country of which but little is known. "The Executive Department and Seals" contains some interesting historical reminiscences concerning the origin and early use of the official seals of the several departments of the Government. The story called "Grandpapa's Baby" is prettily told, but might with advantage have been compressed into half the space. In "Chivalrous and Semi-Chivalrous Southrons," Mr. J. W. DEFOREST details many anecdotes of the war and of the period just succeeding the war, some of which are readable enough, but others hardly worth the space they occupy in print. "Fate and Daisies" is a well-told story. "My Enemy's Daughter," continued through the eighth chapter, is a very readable story, and Lilla Lyndon is quite a new character in fiction. "A Wife of the Period" is not a story in the vein of the *Saturday Review* articles, nor a satire upon housekeepers, but a quiet domestic tale that has many counterparts in real life. "Light-houses" gives some account of the origin of these useful structures, and contains a number of interesting anecdotes concerning them. The editorial departments are of average interest. The "Easy Chair" replies, not very forcibly, to an article on copying pictures that appeared some time ago in the *Galaxy*.

—*Lippincott's Magazine.* The February number of this periodical has a varied and attractive table of contents, and fully sustains the high character it has won in this department of literature. The article on THACKERAY is able and discriminating. HOWARD GLYNDON's "New Legend" is a striking poem, perhaps a little wanting in polish and smoothness, but far superior to T. BUCHANAN READ's verses called "My Chalet," which are nothing but a string of common-places. "The Price of a Dream" is a very fair magazine story. Prof. SAMUEL H. DICKSON contributes a rather interesting paper on "The Phenomena of Memory," though his views and illustrations are by no means new.

—*Onward*—Capt. MAYNE REID introduces the second number of his magazine with an elaborate apology for the deficiencies of the first. Neither "cover nor cuts," he says, came up to his expectations. The "guardian angel" on the cover was "transformed to the seeming of Satan," and the eagle "Onward" was a wretched caricature of a goose. We really can't see much improvement in the cover or the illustrations of the number before us, but the editor evidently considers them all right. The character of the reading matter is unchanged. Capt. REID contributes several sensational stories, written in a slap-dash, cheap-novel style. The peculiar, flattened type in which the poetry and editorial notes are printed dazzles the eye, and is very apt to give the reader a headache.

—*Our Young Folks* for February contains, besides much other reading matter, the continuation of "The Story of a Bad Boy," a second paper about the manufacture of glass, the first of an interesting series of papers on "Navigation and Discovery before Columbus," an amusing story called "The Cat's Diary,"—though there isn't much cat-nature in it. The illustrations to this number are numerous and well done.

—*The Riverside Magazine*, like *Our Young Folks*, continues to furnish a varied and attractive table of contents every month and the Editor promises new attractions in literature and illustration during the present year. The February number shows how well able he is to keep his word.

The Remains of Lieut. Beecher Stolen by the Indians.

From the Boston Traveler, Jan. 18.

Lieut. FREDK. H. BEECHER, son of Rev. CHAS. BEECHER, of Georgetown, Mass., was killed in the Indian war in September, 1868, and was buried with another officer on the field. It was the intention to remove his body to Georgetown for burial, and messengers were dispatched for that purpose, and their return was looked for the past week, when the funeral services were to be held (conducted by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER) at Georgetown. The messengers have returned, and brought the sad tidings that the grave had been robbed by Indians and that no trace could be had of the body of young BEECHER. The grave adjoining had also been desecrated and its inmate conveyed away. No information could be learned of the perpetrators of the outrage, and the afflicted friends are thus denied giving a Christian burial to their kindred dust.

Removal of the Central Railroad Depot in Rochester.

From the Rochester Express, Jan. 18.

We learn that it is seriously contemplated by the Managers of the Central Railroad to remove the tracks and depots of that road from its present location, to a point in the vicinity of the Weighlock, and to cross the river this side of Group-street. This would enable them to avoid the grade at the crossing of the canal at Allen-street, the floods at the present river bridge, and give them an air line from Brighton through the city and a connection with the Erie Railway. The change contemplated is a very important one, and would seriously affect the value of property in the different locations.

A Statue of Fitz-Greene Halleck.

The friends of the late gifted poet, FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, who may desire to contribute toward the erection of a full-length bronze statue of him, for which a site has been selected by the Commissioners of the Central Park, are invited to forward their subscriptions to the Treasurer of the Committee, whose name appears below, or any of the undersigned. The sum of $12,000 is required for the erection of the statue, a considerable portion of which amount has been already subscribed by citizens of New-York.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, President, No. 5 West Twenty-second-street.
BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Treasurer, No. 137 Water-street.
JAS. GRANT WILSON, Secretary, No. 51 St. Mark's-place.

HAMILTON FISH,	SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,	WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,	WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
WILLIAM KEMBLE,	ANDREW H. GREEN,

EVERT A. DUYCKINCK.

Ex-Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, in Court.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat* writes as follows from Frankfort, Ky., under date of Jan. 16:

"In the Court of Appeals, yesterday, when the case of GRIGSBY vs. WICKLIFFE, from Nelson, came up, Hon. CHARLES WICKLIFFE appeared in his own behalf, and, though feeble and entirely blind, made a speech before the Court extending through two hours, which was considered by those who heard it as perhaps the ablest of the many able speeches of this veteran Kentucky statesman and lawyer. The distinguished Ex-Governor, in the course of his remarks, referred to his first appearance in the Court fifty-eight years before, to his association with BEN. HARDIN and others in the profession, and concluded with an apology to the Court in detaining them so long in listening to his feeble utterances and cracked voice, excusing himself, however, on the ground that in all human probability this was his last appearance before that distinguished earthly tribunal."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Typhus Fever Cases—Changes in the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The Board of Health met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the President, GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Esq., occupying the chair. Present: Commissioners BRENNAN, MANIERRE, STONE, CRANE, BOSWORTH, SWINBURNE and SMITH. The minutes of the last three meetings were read and approved, and a number of bills ordered to be paid. Among these was one for providing apparatus for the rescue of drowning persons at the ferries, &c., which created some discussion. From a statement made it appeared that there were provided of these, in the Metropolitan District, 16 in this City, 19 out of the City and 11 partial sets.

On motion of Commissioner MANIERRE, it was decided that the heads and chief clerks of Departments be notified that hereafter every requisition for articles necessary for the performance of duties devolving on the Departments must be signed by two members of the Board.

Dr. E. H. JANES, Acting Sanitary Superintendent, reported that since the date of his last report, Jan. 18, three new cases of typhus fever had occurred in this City, two at No. 438 East Thirteenth, and one at No. 404 East Fourteenth-street, the latter case proving fatal. Up to the present time twenty cases had occurred in all, of which four had proved fatal. All except one of these were in East Thirteenth-street, at Nos. 431, 436, 435, 434, 437, 438, 443 and 445. Every house where a case occurred has been disinfected, as well as the bedding, clothing, &c., of the sick. The report was ordered on file.

The counsel reported adversely as to the matter of allowing cattle to be killed in a slaughter-house which is just south of Fortieth-street, (the line south of which the Board had determined no slaughtering should be done.) The report was adopted.

The engineer of the Board asked for an appropriation of $50 for the purchase of apparatus to test the purity of the air in public halls and other places where there were crowded assemblies. The request was granted.

The matter of the complaints made against the Alta Vela Guano Company's manufactory at Astoria, L. I., which had been declared a nuisance, was then taken up, and the Secretary of the Company made a statement of the Company's operations, alleging that the odor arising from the manufactory was no more disagreeable than that to be found in any store in the City where composts for agricultural purposes are sold. On motion of Commissioner SWINBURNE the Company was given till the 1st of February to remove the factory, the Secretary having stated that they intended to remove in any event.

The question of electing a Sanitary Superintendent in place of Dr. DALTON, resigned, was taken up, and the Board decided that an election should be entered into. The result of the balloting was, for Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, 7; for Dr. C. P. RUSSELL, 1. Dr. HARRIS was thereupon declared elected.

Dr. R. CRESSON STILES was then unanimously elected Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for Brooklyn.

Commissioner SWINBURNE moved that there be elected an Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for New-York. The motion was carried, and Dr. MORMAN MORRIS was declared elected.

The following named gentlemen were then elected Assistant Sanitary Inspectors: Drs. E. D. Hudson, S. D. Wadsworth, W. S. Westcott, F. A. Thomas, S. B. Smith, C. P. Russell, F. J. Randall, Louis Applegate, J. T. Nagel, Augustus Viele and Lloyd Stevens.

Commissioner MANIERRE offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, all permits for the removal of the body of any deceased person from the City of New-York for interment, and all burial permits and permits for the disinterment of the remains of deceased persons in the City of New-York, be granted and signed by the Sanitary Superintendent.

Also, that the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent be empowered to sign permits for cases arising in the City of Brooklyn.

The same gentleman offered resolutions abolishing the titles of "Registrar of Vital Statistics," and Deputy-Registrar of the same, and designating JOHN BOWES and NORRIS R. NORTON as Registry Clerk and Deputy Registry Clerk, to act for New-York and Brooklyn, respectively, and to perform the duties heretofore devolving on the Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Sanitary Superintendent was instructed to inquire and report if any slaughtering of animals was carried on below Fortieth-street, and to what extent, or above Fortieth-street, without the consent of this Board.

Prof. CHANDLER, the Chemist of the Board, then made a report as to the use of kerosene and gasoline oils in household lamps.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 9 A. M.

Loss of the Schooner Wm. Severe, of Baltimore.

The schooner *J. M. Richards*, Capt. IRVING, from Smithville, N. C., arrived at this port yesterday with the captain and crew of the schooner *Wm. Severe*, of Baltimore. Capt. IRVING reports as follows:

"Jan. 16, during a strong northerly gale, lost main-jib; 19th, 9 A. M., lat. 37 15, lon. 74 55, saw a schooner to the leeward with signal of distress; ran off and spoke her, which proved to be the schooner *Wm. Severe*, of Baltimore, in a sinking condition; took from her the captain, his wife and child and five men; stood by the schooner till she went down."

The following is the statement of Capt. LYVERS, of the schooner *Wm. Severe:*

"Left New-York Jan. 16, bound for Richmond, Va., with fair wind and fine weather, and cleared the Hook at 6 P. M., with every prospect of a good passage; at 12 M. was off Barnegat, with light westerly winds; Sunday, 17th, lying off Absecum, with calm weather; 18th, 8 A. M., lay our course for Cape Charles light; the wind during the day southeast, thick and raining; at 4 P. M. wind hauled to northwest, with clear weather; at 8 P. M. made Cape Charles light, bearing west, distant fifteen miles, wind hauled to the west and blowing a gale; took in sail and lay-to, vessel laboring heavy and making water fast; all hands at the pumps, but water gaining on us fast; 19th, 7 A. M., pumps choked by the clay on board, with four feet six inches of water in the hold. At 9 A. M., lat. 37 15, lon. 74 55, a three-masted schooner hove in sight, and set our ensign Union down, in distress. The schooner bore down to us, proving to be the schooner *J. M. Richards*, Capt. IRVING, from Smithville, N. C., for New-York. Being in a sinking condition, I requested all hands to be taken off; she hove-to, astern of us, and I launched our boat, and with my wife, child and two men, succeeded in getting on board, a very heavy sea running at the time; the boat swamped and drifted astern. Capt. IRVING then wore ship, and succeeded in rescuing the steward and two other men, that remained on board. At 4:20 P. M. the schooner listed over to starboard side, then righted up, and went down head first, just three hours after the last man was taken off. Capt. W. B. IRVING has our thanks for his assistance in saving all on board, and for his kind treatment while on board his vessel; if we had not been taken off we should have perished, as our small boat could not possibly live in such a sea as was running at the time."

The *Wm. Severe* hailed from Baltimore, and was owned by the Captain, E. A. THORN, and GEORGE B. SNYDER.

Medical Forensic Society.

On Wednesday evening last a number of lawyers and physicians met at No. 42 Charlton-street and formed a new Society, which has for its object the attainment by the members of both professions of a more thorough and practical knowledge of medical jurisprudence. It is designed that moot courts shall be held, when actual cases will be taken and put through the forms of trial, so far as the obtaining of the medical testimony pertinent to the case is concerned. The Society was fully organized by the election of the following officers: President, JOHN BEACH, M. D.; First Vice-President, WM. B. PUTNEY, Esq.; Second Vice-President, WM. J. GIBSON, Esq.; Recording Secretary, WM. J. WRIGHT, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. TERRY, M. D.; Treasurer, CHAS. E. SIMMONS, M. D. Prof. DOREMUS and other prominent gentlemen take a warm interest in the matter, and the Society hopes to secure the active coöperation of leading lawyers and physicians.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The McGivney Theory Exploded—The Authorities Again Baffled.

The latest developments in the Rogers case are not only the most important, but are also the most singular. It is well known that the authorities were for days in active pursuit of a Sing Sing convict, named TOM MCGIVNEY, for a presumed connection with the murder. The theory at first acted on was that he was the active participant in the crime, but as time passed this became untenable, and he was next wanted as the important witness called for in the handbills of the Mayor's proclamation who could explain all about who wrote the envelope and who carried it. Last of all it was discovered that the authorities were as much at fault in acting on the last hypothesis as in entertaining the former theory.

That the authorities have been thus hoodwinked and baffled is not surprising when it is known that they have been the victims of a plot, shrewdly concocted and adroitly managed by the outlaw friends—or in thieves' parlance, the "pals"—of MCGIVNEY. When JAMES LOGAN (No. 1) surrendered himself he tumbled down the then established theory of the murder, and the next step was to find the person who had written or carried the envelope. Suspicion alighted upon MCGIVNEY, and this was the initial point of the thieves' plot. By communication to the Detectives they confirmed this suspicion, and succeeded better than they intended, for they established a belief that MCGIVNEY was the murderer. It took them some time to disabuse the official mind of this idea and put in its place the conviction that while MCGIVNEY was entirely innocent of the crime, and could easily prove an *alibi*, he was the greatly-needed witness who could link the murder to the murderer. When they had succeeded in this they had carried their first point, and boldly advanced a second step by offering to produce MCGIVNEY if a free pardon from Sing Sing should be promised him. This offer was considered, and would doubtless have been accepted had not the thieves been two communicative and contradictory. They talked with others besides detectives, and some of their boasts leaked into respectable channels, and reached official ears. They had admitted among themselves the nature of the game they were playing, and had chuckled too soon over their prospect of getting a "pal" out of the clutches of the law. By means peculiar to the detective art the thieves were thoroughly probed, and as a result came the last and most singular development of the case. MCGIVNEY had not had any hand in the murder, and was valueless even as a witness, and Gov. HOFFMAN, Mayor HALL, and District-Attorney GARVIN could congratulate themselves that they had proceeded with due caution and made no rash promises.

Yesterday MCGIVNEY was not wanted, save as a convict to be sent back to the prison from which he had escaped. The authorities had, as they aptly said, already too many elephants on their hands to assume charge of another promising to prove more unmanageable and costly than all the rest put together. But, in throwing MCGIVNEY out of the case, it was acknowledged that not even a starting point had been reached, and pursuit was again as entirely at fault as at the moment when the envelope was found in the pocket of the coat. Active pursuit must not cease, and there is nothing to be done but to watch and wait patiently for the developments which time and accident may produce, with the hope that some lucky chance may produce that result which industry and acumen have failed to even approximate. How totally hopeless the case now seems to those whose knowledge is most intimate, may be gathered from the conviction which they do not hesitate to declare that they have come into possession of nothing of value as legal evidence to convict any one of the crime. They may have the murderer of ROGERS in custody, or he may be across the Atlantic Ocean, but they are powerless to prove the one or other. Meantime they retain the three LOGANS and TALLAND in custody, and the detectives continue to rummage aimlessly among the thieves, hoping to pick up something that has promise in it. But their efforts are as yet poorly rewarded, and although it can hardly be said that active pursuit has been abandoned it has certainly grown lax, and cannot be productive of anything decisive. But the persons held in custody are becoming impatient under their protracted imprisonment, and yesterday a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, in behalf of JAMES LOGAN, (No. 2,) was obtained from Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, before whom the prisoner will be brought this morning.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce met at 1 o'clock yesterday, Mr. WM. E. DODGE in the Chair.

Col. F. A. CONKLING offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The three times appointed by Congress for the unconditional discharge of voluntary bankrupts, viz., one year from the approval of the act, one year from June 1, 1867, and finally Jan. 1, 1869, have elapsed, and the law is now in the shape intended by Congress to be final in that regard.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber, the true interests of commerce require that the law in its present form should be allowed to be fully tested by experience, and that no new extension of the time for an unconditional discharge should be enacted by Congress.

Mr. A. A. LOW then delivered a lengthy address, based upon a series of resolutions offered at the previous meeting, to the effect that Treasury notes, not having their value fixed by any gold standard, and being a legal tender, caused risk and uncertainty in the transaction of the business of the country, on account of their constantly varying relation to gold; that greenbacks, or the legal-tender notes, now in circulation, should be redeemed at a fixed price for gold from month to month, the market value being assumed, in the first instance, and at a difference of one per cent. a month for every ensuing month till the value of the two become equalized; that any deficit in the revenue, caused by this redemption, should be met by an issue of United States bonds, and, in order to procure a quick and advantageous sale of them, and to supply any need of a circulating medium that may arise in consequence of the withdrawal of several hundred millions of legal tender, that the bonds be made receivable as the basis for the issue of an additional amount of National Bank notes, and that the Banking law should be so modified as to admit of the additional issue. A modification of the law, the resolutions said, should take place for the collection of duties on imports, to the effect that five or ten per cent. should be received by the Government in legal tender, providing the foregoing provisions for redeeming and cancelling the notes should fail to be operative, or operate too slowly, on account of the steady appreciation in value of the notes, contemplated by the plan of redemption urged.

Mr. ED. J. JAFFRAY then read a paper, culminating in the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Chamber petition the Senate and House of Representatives to enact a law for the gradual and uniform funding of the legal-tender currency, and that they respectfully suggest that the funding may be safely accomplished at the rate of $4,000,000 every month until the whole four hundred millions are funded.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGES then read a document, followed by these resolutions, as a basis of action for the permanent settlement of our national finances:

1. Declare that when the debt is paid, it shall be paid in coin.
2. Legalize gold contracts.
3. Introduce the strictest economy in every department of the Government.
4. Refuse all subsidies and unnecessary appropriations.
5. See that the revenues are economically, energetically, and honestly collected.
6. Use all the surplus revenue in reducing the debt.
7. Take away all power from the Secretary of the Treasury to make money plentiful or scarce.
8. Let the people understand that, while they need not fear rapid contraction, it will be dangerous to rely on indefinite suspension.
9. Contract the currency moderately the first year, next year determine whether the country will bear a more rapid contraction.
10. Reduce the taxes, so as to leave only surplus revenue sufficient to pay off annually a reasonable amount of the debt.
11. Resume specie payments as soon as a rigid adherence to the above policy makes it safe to do so.

Mr. OPDYKE spoke briefly in support of the resolutions of Mr. STURGES. He thought there was nothing in them to which any intelligent merchant or good citizen could object.

Mr. LEDYARD BELL also indorsed the resolutions of Mr. STURGES.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN commended the sentiments of Mr. LOW, and was very fearful of the result to commerce if the present financial condition continued. He asserted that not one-third of the seventeen hundred National Banks in the country could pay back the capital of their stockholders to-day. (This startling assertion of Mr. CHITTENDEN seemed to be tacitly acquiesced in by the many gentlemen present. No one attempted to combat it.) Mr. CHITTENDEN then expatiated upon the enormous power over the money market possessed by the great stock-speculating rings, and closed with offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That contraction of the paper circulation of the country is the vital antecedent of permanent resumption of specie payments; that the contraction of the currency authorized by Congress in 1866 and 1867 produced no bad results; that any legislation on the subject of resuming specie payments, which ignores the necessity for contracting the currency will increase the burdens of taxpayers, and tend directly to repudiation and national dishonor.

A Mr. MOREY was then introduced by Mr. LOW, who desired to read a paper on the finances, but the Chairman adjourned further proceedings until next Thursday, at 1 P. M.

Fires in Brooklyn—Two Children Burned to Death.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the three-story frame building corner of North Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburg. The first floor was occupied as a grocery by J. G. EDEN, and the upper stories by a number of families. The occupants were all in bed at the time, and, being awakened by the smoke and crackling of the flames, found that the stairs were on fire, and all means of egress shut off. The police and firemen placed ladders at the windows, and rendered all the assistance in their power. The third floor, front, was occupied by FREDERICK THORN, whose family consisted of his wife and five children. Mr. and Mrs. THORN and three children, escaped from the burning building, and, supposing the others had been saved the firemen, searched through the crowd to find them. After vainly searching around they ascertained, to their horror, that the two children had been left to perish in the flames. One, a girl, was 2½ years of age, the other, a boy. The charred remains were subsequently recovered. The grief-stricken parents were almost distracted by the terrible calamity which had befallen them.

The building was owned by HENRY MEYERS, who sustains a loss of about $1,500; insured. J. G. EDEN, the occupant of the grocery store, sustained a loss of $1,800, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000 in the Niagara Company. JOHN H. GUNTER, a clerk in the employ of Mr. EDEN, was subsequently arrested on the charge of having set fire to the place, although the evidence, so far, hardly warrants a suspicion against him. The second floor was occupied by two families, the front by Mr. ROBINSON, and the rear by Mr. REAY. The third floor, rear, was occupied by OWEN DALEY. The occupants lost all their household effects.

Yesterday morning, about 5:30 o'clock, a fire broke out in a three-story brick building in Raymond-street, near Tillary-street, occupied by MORRIS POST as a Bologna Sausage manufactory. The stock and machinery were all destroyed, involving a loss of $5,000; insured in the Williamsburg City Company for $1,000. The premises are owned by Mr. JAMES CONNOLLY, who sustained a loss of $3,500; insured in the New-Amsterdam Company for $1,000. The fire appears to have been of accidental origin.

Dr. Chapin on "Social Forces."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., lectured last evening at Steinway Hall upon the subject of "Social Forces." Introducing his remarks with the statement of the fact that all things, both in the natural and moral universe, move, he proposed to consider in the present lecture the particular forces by which society is agitated and urged on. Accurately speaking, there is but one social force, he said, and that is the power of mind. But, taking a broader view, the number of agents of human movement are multitudinous and diverse. They can be classed under the heads of mechanical, intellectual and moral forces. External nature plays an important part in the destinies of man, as can be seen in the effect of climate, soil, food, &c., upon his condition. Machinery is a social force in just so much as nature is a social force. If the movements of humanity have been influenced by the range of mountains or the curves of a coast line, the same potentiality inheres in a drop of water or a lump of ore. In the fields which men cultivate and the plow which they construct, there is the same two-fold mysterious implication of mind and matter, and nature pays her installment to the full. Mechanical power is not a mere symbol of human progress but is itself a positive force in the universe. But the dead weight of machinery is not like the intelligence of man. The characteristics of intellectual force are the apprehension, diffusion and adoption of truth, or public conviction and education. The lecturer expanded upon these features of the mind-power, showing their potent influence in moving society. Turning to moral forces, the great motive powers of society are to be profoundly traced in the moral region which comprises the will, the affections, the passions of man, and social progress is to be rated, not by the amount of intellectual truth which any community may convey upon its surface, but by the substance of goodness which accumulates at its core. Truth can be attained only by the full exercise of the moral qualities. So—poor and dim though this atom of a world may be—feeble and wicked as are the generations that wander over it, humanity is not a waif tossed by the sea of time. It is not an orphan or abandoned humanity, though all that moves our pity, our horror, or our laughter, is in this great drama of history. Society moves—moves by the law of a moral purpose, as surely as a law binds together every atom in the great glacier's bulk and cuts the groove and sets the course in which it runs.

The Ice Crop.

Much annoyance has been experienced by the ice companies of this City, owing to the state of the Hudson River and Rockland Lake, from both of which the supply for this market is drawn. A promising field of ice was formed during the latter part of December, but a heavy snow fell upon it about the beginning of this month, from nine to eighteen inches in depth, which was soaked by subsequent freshets, and became a vast and unavailable mass of snow-ice, as soon as a frost again occurred. Owing to the late mild weather, this ice is yet unsafe, but, when strong enough to bear teams, ploughs will be used upon it, the surface scraped off, and the sound ice extracted. Rockland Lake, owing to its not being affected by the freshets, is in better condition than the Hudson, but is still in a very unsatisfactory state. Being but 2,200 feet from the river, this is the only lake which affords facilities for shipping. It communicates with the Hudson by a short railway, and is worked upon by but one Company, which employs about 1,000 men, together with nearly 4,000 more upon the river. The four other ice companies of this City obtain their material solely from the Hudson, and employ in the aggregate about 2,500 men during each Winter. Laborers on ice receive from $1 50 to $1 75 a day, and much disappointment exists among them on account of the weather, as the wood-chopping with which they otherwise occupy themselves, is not as profitable as ice-cutting. The capital employed by ice companies upon Rockland Lake and the Hudson together, amounts to at least $3,000,000. A number of the ice-houses have cost $50,000 each, and the steam engines and machinery for depositing and withdrawing ice, from $15,000 to $25,000 more. Ice-plows costs from $75 to $100 apiece. Operations on the river for this market are confined between Marlborough, six miles above Newburg, and New-Baltimore, twenty miles below Albany. Above New-Baltimore the ice cut is for Albany use. Notwithstanding the present uncertainty, no fear need be entertained that this City will not be able to obtain all the ice it needs during the coming Summer. It will be sought in Maine, or, if necessary, in Nova Scotia, provided the crop here fails entirely.

The Fruit-Growers' Club.

This Society met yesterday at their rooms No. 245 Broadway. The Chairman being absent at the time appointed, the Vice-President, Mrs. Dr. HALLOCK, took the chair. Mrs. JENNY S. WHITLOCK's resignation as Treasurer was then read and accepted, and Mr. S. S. WHITLOCK elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. H. T. WILLIAMS said that a good subject for discussion was little birds and their habits. He then read a communication stating that little birds are a great blessing to horticulturists and farmers generally; that they destroyed a great number of worms and noxious insects, and he gave as an instance the habits of the English sparrow, and their effect in almost freeing the parks in this City from worms, &c.

Mr. CARPENTER said that in proof of the usefulness of birds, when he visited the Shaker settlements at Watervliet he soon saw that their farm of 800 acres was kept in the neatest order and was free from insects, and also that there were great numbers of birds there, and the contrast in appearance of this farm with those about was so great that he asked the reason, and was told that no gun was allowed to be fired there. Mr. CARPENTER said the subject of insectivorous birds is an important one. Crows are the farmers' best friends, but are thought to be their enemies. By feeding them one-half bushel corn on six acres, they will not pull a bit of corn, and will destroy great numbers of worms and grubs. Some people think they will eat the eggs of hens, and little birds also.

Mr. FULLER said from his own experience he thought they would not eat the eggs of little birds or any other kind unless starved.

Mr. BRUEN said there are laws enough in every State to prevent the destruction of birds, and they should be put in force.

Dr. HALLOCK remarked that the law is no help to us. Every person should act as a Police officer—without the club—and this would keep people from destroying the birds.

An inquiry was made as to where English sparrows can be had. Col. WILLIAMSON said that they could be got in Jersey City, as they were so plenty as to be a nuisance, and were to be destroyed.

Mr. A. S. FULLER read an essay on city gardens, giving much valuable and practical information.

Mr. SHEPHERD said that in Boston they are preparing a horticultural school for women. It would be well for this great City to buy a farm and send the outcast women there instead of to Blackwell's Island.

The Club then adjourned.

The Labor Exchange.

From the semi-monthly report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, it appears that from Jan 2 to the 15th the applicants for employment numbered 1,469; males, 866; females, 603. Orders of employers for laborers, 765; males, 336; females, 429. Persons employed, 675; males, 303; females, 372. Among these were twelve families, comprising 28 persons. The average rate of monthly wages paid to males was $9; to females, $9.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Monday night last, JAMES BARRY, of No. 260 Mott-street, was accosted by JAMES MCNAMEE, in Mott-street, near Prince, and before BARRY could divine his intentions, MCNAMEE knocked him down, and with the assistance of three unknown confederates, succeeded in rifling his pockets of $9, which he carried in a bag fastened upon his person. Officer MANNINGS, of the Fourteenth Ward, made search for the gang, and arrested MCNAMEE yesterday, subsequently arraigning his prisoner before the Court, when the Magistrate held him for trial at the General Sessions, in default of bail. MCNAMEE is 19 years of age, and resides next door to the complainant.

ROBBERY IN A POLICE CELL.

ADAM HEIMA and WM. HARRIS were arrested on Wednesday night for disorderly conduct in the First Ward, and locked up in the same cell in the New-street Police Station. During the night HARRIS changed the nature of his offence by deliberately robbing his fellow prisoner of the insignificant sum of fifteen cents which HEIMA had in his pantaloons pocket. Yesterday morning the thief was arraigned before the Magistrate and remanded for trial at the Special Sessions, the complainant being sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

ANNIE AUBANEL, No. 130 Prince-street, made a complaint, stating that three months since LUCIEN BRAGARD married her daughter, but being too poor to support her, he was permitted to live at the maternal residence. On the 19th inst., she alleges, while all the family were absent, BRAGARD, with the aid of two men, carried away furniture and clothing valued at $100, and she therefore caused him to be arrested on a charge of grand larceny. His answer was that the articles he removed belonged to him, but he was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

HALL THEFT.

Yesterday two men called at the residence of LEWIS FISHER, No. 251 West Thirty-eighth-street, and desired to see him. The servant left them alone in the hall while she went to call him, but when she returned they were gone, and two overcoats, valued at $80, had also disappeared. Subsequently the overcoats were found in an outhouse, and the two men were arrested by officers of the Twentieth Precinct. The prisoners gave the names of CHARLES HENRY and HENRY HIMENSON, and were committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ALLEN'S COAT.

An examination was had in the case of WESLEY ALLEN, who had been arrested while wearing a coat which HENRY E. BOSWORTH, of No. 186 Elm-street, swore had been stolen from him. ALLEN produced five witnesses, who swore that he had bought the coat for $10. He was, however, committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions. In his formal examination the prisoner said that he asked the man of whom he bought the coat if it was his own, and he answered in the affirmative.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
50	Brock vs. Smith et al.	57	Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
55	Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	63	Belmont vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
56	McIntosh vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.	77	Belmont et al. vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
2	Munsell et al. vs. Harris, impl'd, &c.	99	Collins, Jr., vs. Clark et al.
32	Bartholomew vs. Terry.	100	Labens et al. vs. Dupasseur.
40	Bradley, Ex'r, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., impl'd.	101	Haviland vs. The Mayor, &c.
50	Riggins vs. Burn et al.	102	Naylor vs. Kelly.
91	Tyler vs. Ford et al.	103	Libby vs. Rosekrans et al.
92	Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.	104	Douglass vs. Mayer.
94	Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.	105	Hartman vs. N. Y. San. and Chem. Comp. Co.
96	Cooke vs. Brigham et al.	109	Hughes et al. vs. Randall.
97	Watts vs. Ulrichs.	110	Wicks et al. vs. Freel.
		111	Pepin vs. Lackenmeyer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Adjourned to Monday.

Short causes over to Friday, Jan. 29.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
22	Osgood et al. vs. Hopkins et al.	30	Hart et al. vs. Wolf et al.
26	Meyer vs. N. Y. Oil Co.	31	Fuchs et al. vs. Smith et al.

Call No. 110—Gerding vs. Kobbe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
397	Reilly, Sr., Adm'r, vs. Banks.	577	Jardine et al. vs. Shannon.
449	Dayton vs. Stuyvesant F. Ins. Co.	583	Spevers vs. Lambert.
397	Hackett et al. vs. Ebling et al.	585	Groom vs. Webb et al.
29	Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	587	Same vs. Same.
439	Utter, infant, &c., vs. Rommelt et al.	589	Russel vs. Serrian.
565	Seppler vs. Bloodgood et al.	591	Rooney et al. vs. O'Conor.
575	Rauch vs. Lyons.	601	Gutman vs. Brenthall.
		603	Toledo F. and Mar. Ins. Co. vs. McAnulty et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1194	Lowe vs. Green.	1512	Potter vs. Truant.
1294	Lynch vs. Meyers.	1513	Levy vs. Gunner.
1419	Case vs. Lent, Jr.	1514	Killen vs. Desmond.
1424½	Erhlich vs. Kelly.	1515	Carpenter vs. Obersky.
1461	Hoffman vs. Klege.	1515½	Wesser vs. Katz.
1374	Karss vs. Andenried.	1516	Karrick vs. Riley.
974	Hatch vs. Pierson.	1517	Ferguson vs. Cladin.
317	Campbell vs. Keppeler.	1518	Kaufman vs. Feldman.
—	Fayth vs. Bostwick.	1519	Bassell vs. Wilson.
1432	Barrett vs. Burk.	1520	Goodale vs. Smith.
1456	Welch vs. Brown.	1521	Lowe vs. Nash.
1463½	Phillips vs. Jerome.	1522	Oliver vs. Miller.
1467	Stewart vs. Kitchen.	1525	Graham vs. Burdall.
1490	Schnepp vs. Bucham.	1526	Graham vs. Burdall.
1511	Rosenthall vs. Ballard.	1527	Young vs. Blake.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 22.

Nos.		Nos.	
81	Bartlett vs. Loan Society.	150	Dieszy vs. Strans.
89	Rorke vs. Thomas.	2	Gill vs. McNamee.
99	Schenkel vs. Cooper.	3	Reather vs. Beck.
99	Richter vs. Poppenhusen.	89	Morrow vs. Freeman.
134	Van Riper vs. Purcell.	90	Barnard vs. Winton.
140	Myers vs. Campbell.	110	Taylor vs. Crary.
142	Wood vs. Goldsmith.	113	Armstrong vs. Mclover.
145	Sanford vs. Sarr.	117	Van Nostrand vs. Harlem R. R. Co.
103	Lamater vs. Loud.	126	Bryan vs. Wood.
		157	Jones vs. Pursell.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS—LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO MAKE THE NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS—AWARD.

Henry Kellogg vs. the United States.—This proceeding is founded on a claim made against the Government for the sum of $91,000, upon a contract for furnishing brick for the building of the Washington Aqueduct. The original contract was with other parties, and Kellogg was a sub-contractor. While the work was in progress, and the claimant was furnishing the brick, under the contract, the whole enterprise was, in effect, suspended by a resolution of Congress making a mere nominal appropriation. Subsequently, however, it was resolved by Congress to go on with the work by purchasing the contract from those interested in it, and placing the matter directly under the control of officers of the Government. The resolution provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should settle and adjust the claims of all parties concerned, upon the surrender to the United States of all the brick made, together with all the machinery and appliances and other personal property prepared to execute the contract. The contractors elected to accept the proposition of the Government and resign all their rights and the property called for, and they accordingly united in a deed of release, and, in the presentation of a single claim for the whole sum demanded, each setting forth a separate schedule of his loss, damage, &c. The Secretary finally determined to pay only the value of the property delivered to the United States, and to allow nothing for prospective profits under the contract, because, as he calculated it, there would not be any. All was paid to the contractors, Kellogg not being recognized by the Secretary. Subsequently Kellogg received from the contractors something over $10,000 in discharge of certain obligations incurred between them, claimed on the part of the Government to have been for his entire claim in respect of the contract. Upon these facts the Court of Claims ruled that Kellogg had no further claim against the United States, because he had submitted his demands to an award of the Secretary, who had made an award within the submission, or if not within the submission, still he was concluded to dispute that such was the case by receiving the money from the original contractors. The claimant appeals, urging that the action of the Secretary was not an arbitration; for there was nothing to arbitrate at the time of the passage of the act. The resolution was not a proposition to settle matters in dispute, for there was nothing in dispute. The claim arose under the resolution and was not in existence before it. The act directed the Secretary to settle with the parties in interest; and he was therefore simply the agent of one of the parties to settle with the others, and there was no arbitration whatever. But the Secretary refused to recognize the claim of the petitioner, and therefore made no disposition at all of the matter. He decided that all the money that could be paid must be paid to the original contractors, and that they alone come within the description of the persons to claim under the resolution. In any case, if the contractors were entitled to recover the loss sustained in consequence of the failure of the Government to make the necessary appropriation for completing the contract, as found by the Secretary, the measure of that loss was what they would have received, had the contract been completed, less the cost of completing it, and nothing less. If the petitioner received Government money from the original trustees, he is, of course, concluded from disputing a settlement; but if he received of them their own money, it could have no possible effect upon his claim.

Carlisle and McPherson for claimant; Mr. Dickey for Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—JAN. 21.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BLAISDELL-ECKEL WHISKY CASE.

The United States vs. Aleah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel and John McLaren.—The defence in this case this morning placed on the stand Peter Stephens, of Nyack, Justice of the Peace, who testified that he knew Joseph F. Diesendorf, and knew his general character for truth and veracity in the community where he lived. From that character he would not believe him under oath.

Similar testimony was given by Abraham J. Storms, Daniel D. Demarest, Thomas Austen, and David F. Ackerson.

Tunis Smith, of Nyack, testified that he had lived in Nyack fifty years, and known Diesendorf from his youth, and knew nothing against him.

Chas. Denis, Jr., auctioneer, testified that his firm (Burdett, Denis & Co.,) received the money from the sale of the distillery in Forty-fifth-street. The payment was made April 25, according to the books of the firm.

Robert Murray, United States Marshal, testified that he had the custody of the distillery last Spring. In April he delivered the property after the sale to the purchaser. He could not tell the date.

To Mr. Courtney.—After the sale Blaisdell came to his office, and said, "You have sold my distillery, and the Internal Revenue officers have robbed me;" he offered $1,000 to the witness to receive the amount of money, either $4,000 or $5,000, Blaisdell had in his possession, for which his clerk gave him a receipt; Blaisdell wanted an accommodation with regard to $2,000 yet to be paid, but the witness told him he could not give it him; he did not receive the $1,000 from him; the money Blaisdell had was paid and receipted for.

Mr. McCarthy addressed the jury in behalf of the defendants. He congratulated them that the case was about to be closed. He sincerely believed that their verdict would be a just and a righteous one, whether it was for conviction or whether it, on the contrary, struck the first blow against the whisky ring, against which all the efforts of the pure and upright officials had been made in vain. Among many people, he supposed it would be a matter of sincere congratulation to a great many if their verdict was such as to shatter the whisky ring. This case, for some reason, had attracted a great deal of public attention, and the public Press had had a great deal to say about it, and had teemed with the expression of opinion with regard to the defendants. The expressions had sometimes been very scurrilous and personal. It was stated that the defendants were afraid to go before a jury with this case. He expressed the opinion that the object of the Press was to prejudice the jury in this case. With regard to the delay in responding on the part of the defendants, he said it was not their fault that their counsel had been sick, and charged that "a partisan and howling Press" had urged on this prosecution. The District-Attorney had asked for and obtained an order incarcerating the defendants in a common jail where they had remained ever since the first day of the trial, and this had added to the difficulty experienced by the counsel in defending them. He declared that the whisky ring was not on trial in the person of his clients. He believed that the District-Attorney, in endeavoring to signalize the evening of his official career by an onslaught on the whisky ring, had made a great mistake in aiming his shot at the defendants. He might have aimed higher and thrown his shot into the centre of the enemy's works. He and the partisan newspapers had made a mistake in attacking these defendants. Doubtless they thought that they were striking at the whisky ring, but it was far otherwise. He expressed the belief that private animosities were being subserved in this case under the cloak of zeal for the public welfare. Because there had been so many whisky frauds, it was claimed that the alleged offence of the defendants had a greater degree of enormity, and that they should suffer for the shortcomings of others. Mr. McCarthy recited the points of the indictment. He declared that for the offense of removing whisky, as charged, they could only be fined $250, or imprisoned for less than three months.

The Court interrupted Mr. McCarthy to say that he must state the law correctly in addressing the jury. The punishment for removing spirits from a distillery otherwise than through a bonded warehouse, was a fine of double the amount of the value of the whisky removed, or imprisonment for not less than three months, but unlimited in the opposite direction. The counsel could not have read the statute.

Mr. McCarthy said he had read the statute.

The Court said it had assumed that he had not read the statute, or he would not thus have misstated it.

Mr. McCarthy proceeded to examine at length the testimony in the case, cautioning the jury that the evidence of accomplices should be received with little weight, and that the evidence of the "professional liars" whose evidence had been given in the case should not be believed. He claimed that there was no testimony with regard to the absence of rectifiers, books, or with regard to the improper removal of whisky in barrels. What they were required to meet was the assumption that whisky had been removed from the distillery to the rectifying house by night through a connecting pipe. He claimed that the testimony of those witnesses who had sworn to this was unworthy of belief. If they were credible witnesses he would confess that a complete case had been made out against the defendants. He charged especially that Diesendorf and Schuyler had been culpable, and asked why they were let off by the Government, while McLaren, who was a mere employe, was prosecuted. It was because Diesendorf and Schuyler could be used in the hands of the prosecuting officers to touch up this picture of fraud.

Mr. Courtney, District-Attorney, closed the case for the prosecution. It was a matter of congratulation, he said, that this case, which had been dragging on for the past year, was about drawing to a close. Much had been said by the learned counsel of matters outside of the case. He had said that this was the first whisky case ever tried in this Court. It was unnecessary to say that in saying this the gentleman deviated widely from the truth, to put it mildly. But this was not a matter that had any connection with this case. Now, a great many other irrelevant things had been said, and the Court would instruct them that they were not to step outside of this case to consider any other matter. It was a notorious fact that since the commencement of the late war, when it became necessary to adopt a new system of taxation, great frauds had been committed, and especially with regard to distilled spirits. Over $75,000,000 in one year had been taken from the Government by such frauds, according to official records. When it was admitted by the defendants that they perpetrated these frauds because they could not pay the tax, and others had broken the law before them, it seemed unnecessary to say any more. But this case had excited a great deal of public interest, and it was important that it should be properly presented. It was asked why Diesendorf and Schuyler were not prosecuted. It was because they had given the clue to frauds in the Ninth District, of which more would be heard hereafter. Their testimony was not important to this case, for it was fully made out without them. Now, who were the defendants? What were their antecedents? What induced Blaisdell and Eckel to enter into the business of making whisky? They had never been in any such business until the time came when dishonest men could defraud the Government by entering into it. Then did they have time and opportunity, as well as the motive shown, to defraud the Government. It was an auspicious time for defrauding the Government when they entered into the business in which they sought to distance all the other whisky thieves. Were these the men to commit such frauds? He did not want to step outside of this case, but no man who had read the criminal proceedings of our Courts for the last ten years could fail to know that they were exactly the men who were capable of this dishonesty. Mr. Courtney read the law making it necessary to give sureties before entering upon the business of a distiller, and proceeded to recall the evidence of the giving of a bogus bond by Blaisdell and Eckel, while putting forward Schuyler and Diesendorf as the ostensible proprietors of the distillery and rectifying-house. He dwelt upon the contiguity of the rectifying-house to the distillery erected by Blaisdell and Eckel. Then there was a meeting of the conspirators, and it was talked over that the Government should have only 25 per cent. of the profits, while the other three-quarters were to be divided among them. Within a week after the distillery began to run Blaisdell opened the cistern-room door, and attached the hose, and began to run whisky into the rectifying-house. He examined in detail the evidence, and claimed that the distillery was used in the perpetration of fraud from the hour of its opening to the hour of the closing. Was it not strange that no evidence had been brought forward to show the immaculate honesty of the accused? Did the Government have such confidence in Blaisdell as to give him the key to the cistern-room, which it appeared that he had. The District-Attorney then examined the evidence concerning the general business of defrauding the Government at the Forty-fifth-street distillery. He recalled the testimony concerning the complicity of McLaren, commenting upon his appointment as a Government agent when he was steeped to the eyes in fraud. Were they to be answered without witnesses by a general denial of the truthfulness of the Government witnesses, especially when their evidence in every important point was fully corroborated by the circumstances? He dwelt upon the evidence of false brands on the barrels of whisky, and after a resumé of the facts that had been proven concerning the frauds committed during the running of the distillery, examined the question of the ownership of the distillery in April and May, and argued that it was vested in the defendants. Finally he presented a calculation, based upon the evidence of Mr. Wheaton, the expert, concerning the capacity of the distillery, and upon the evidence concerning the amount of the taxes paid. The whole number of actual running days was seventy-two, till the November seizure, and the actual number of days, at a liberal calculation, in April and May, was twenty-eight days. The amount of tax for all this time, on 4,000 gallons, would be $565,600. The amount actually paid was $42,366, leaving $523,234 unpaid. It had amazed him when he came to figure this up. Over half a million of dollars they had defrauded the Government out of. He expressed his astonishment that the perpetrators of this stupendous fraud could sit in Court and look honest men in the face. He closed by exhorting the jury to do their duty manfully, faithfully and fearlessly. There were reasons of deep import why this case should have the most careful consideration. We were laboring under a taxation imposed by the effort put forth during the rebellion, to save the life of the nation. They who secretly were robbing the Government, and thereby increasing the burdens of the people, deserved less consideration than the rebel, who, with red and bloody hand, aimed a blow at the life of the people. If every man upon whom taxes were imposed had done as Eckel and Blaisdell and McLaren had done, where would be the wealth and greatness of the country? He urged a short, sharp and decisive conviction of the prisoners, and an unconditional surrender of them into the hands of justice.

The Court, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

SPECIAL PLEAS.

The United States vs. Watson, Geary & Pike.—In this case the prosecution put in a replication to the special pleas to the indictment, which, charging the defendants with the illegal removal and concealment of spirits, counsel were allowed till Saturday to examine the replication, when the issue thus raised will be tried at 10 A. M. Argument upon the motion to quash the indictment against the same defendants for obstructing the administration of justice, was postponed, on account of the illness of Mr. Seward, associate with Mr. Clinton for the defence, to the same time.

PERJURY.

The United States vs. James McLoughlin, alias John H. Fuller.—The trial of this defendant for perjury

...ing continued. The case was summed up for the Government by Mr. Bell. He said that the crime of perjury was a cowardly and unusual offence, and one in which the difficulty of procuring evidence was very great. That in the present instance the false oath of the defendant was intended to be used in ruining the character of a respectable gentleman and efficient officer of the Government. He then commented upon the testimony, stating that the only question for the jury was one of identity, and that the evidence fully warranted a conviction.

Judge BENEDICT charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The crime charged against the prisoner at the bar is of an infamous character; it is a dangerous crime. In human affairs, dependent as they are on the actions of different men under varied circumstances, it is manifest that we must rely in many circumstances on facts derived from the statements of others; on facts as they are derived from the statements of others rests all the action of the judiciary and the judicial power; on facts as they are stated by men rest the interests of a large class of persons holding official characters; on the truth or falsehood of statements made often depends the reputation of men; and the law, in order to give certainty to those facts, requires them to be made under solemn oath or affirmation, being the best device we are able to conceive of to insure the truth and honesty of those statements, so that the rights of men in courts—their rights in criminal cases—their liberty in prosecutions for felony are made dependent upon the statements of others, made in the presence of their fellow men and under the eye of God, who rules over all men who declare that what they say is true. When men have done that, unbiased, and unprejudiced, I may say that we have strived as near as possible in human affairs to what is true. When, therefore, a man under this solemn obligation deliberately declares in a judicial proceeding, under oath, that certain facts are so which he knows to be otherwise, he commits one of the greatest crimes in the calendar—a dangerous crime as I have said—a crime not to be overlooked—a crime not always possible to prove, but one which whenever capable of being proved should be always punished. I make these remarks to call your attention to the importance of this case, of this prosecution as enforcing a branch of the law, enforcing the purity of Courts of justice and as tending by your action to prevent this crime in this great community. It is therefore incumbent on you to consider your responsibility in this case. You should consider it carefully. You have also another responsibility thrown upon you; the liberty of the prisoner depends upon your verdict. He is presumed to be innocent until he is found guilty. That is the presumption of law. You have two duties, one is to enforce the law, and the other is to give the prisoner the benefit of the law, the presumption which the law gives him until the contrary is satisfactorily proved. In view of this responsibility consider what the charge is. The charge is that this man made an oath before United States Commissioner Osborn. The first question is, did this man make that oath? It is a question of identity. If you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that this is the man he is entitled to that doubt, and you will be dismissed from further consideration of the case. That ends the case, because you must be satisfied that this was the man who did that act. If you are so satisfied, then you will find that he took an oath. There is no doubt about the fact that he took an oath; that he took it before Mr. Osborn; that Mr. Osborn was a Commissioner, and that it was a proceeding in which if he corruptly took a false oath he committed perjury. You are therefore brought to the next question which you are to decide—was this oath false. Now in this class of cases, important as it is that the truth should be stated in every particular, yet mindful of infirmities, the law takes no notice of immaterial facts that may have been stated, and entails no punishment for a mere statement of a venial fact that would not hurt any one when stated. So if a man is convicted for perjury he must be convicted for stating a material fact knowing it to be untrue when he stated it. Whether the facts stated in this affidavit are altogether material or not on the prosecution before Mr. Osborn is a question for me. It is for me to say, if the facts there stated render this party liable. In my opinion with the exception of the question of residence and one or two other little facts not controverted at all, the facts are material—that is to say, the statement that this man appeared before Mr. Bailey, and had offered him money if he would arrange it so that he could go into manufacturing; that in pursuance of that he called upon Mr. Bailey again to ask a permit, and in pursuance of that entered into the manufacture of cigars—all these are material. That brings you to the question, whether he stated these things, knowing them to be false. If this case rested on the affidavit of this prisoner that he did do that with Mr. Bailey, and on the affidavit of Mr. Bailey that he did no such thing, you would see at once that it would be oath against oath, and assuming that the man was innocent and stated what was true, and that Mr. Bailey stated what was true, the jury would be unable to say which was true—one oath balancing the other. So the law calls upon the prosecutor to give more evidence than the single oath of the falsity or truth of the fact. The Government in this case have undertaken to do that. They have called witnesses here to show that no such man was engaged in the manufacture of cigars. They have entered into evidence from the officer to show that no such man got a permit from the Collector in that district to engage in this business. That is one branch of the evidence which the Government have introduced for the purpose of adding weight to the oath of Mr. Bailey, and enabling you to determine which is true—the oath of Mr. Bailey, or the oath of the prisoner. In addition to that the Government introduced the confession of the prisoner. I was unwilling to allow certain statements to go to the jury unless I am certain that he did not make them under the pressure of officials. But I have allowed evidence of the conversation in the Marshal's office, and you remember that evidence. It was competent for the Government to show whether this man had the interview with Mr. Bailey to show that he had not done what he said with Mr. Bailey. So these two classes of cumulative evidence are before you. If you believe them all, and that the deposition of Mr. Bailey is true, you will be justified in convicting the prisoner. If you have a doubt, a reasonable doubt, whether or no this man did falsely state what he knew to be otherwise, then you must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. If you have no such doubt you must convict him. He has given proof of good character. A man has a right to have dubious circumstances looked at through the light of his good character. Looking at this evidence you will have to say upon your oaths whether you believe, beyond a reasonable doubt, that he knowingly stated the facts in the affidavits, knowing them to be false. I have committed this case to you hoping that you understand it, and that you appreciate the importance of it to this man and to the Government.

Mr. Bowe requested the Judge to charge that the affidavit set forth nothing affording any ground for a prosecution of perjury. The facts, if false, must be such as to subject the party to indictment.

Judge Benedict—I have charged differently, and you will have the benefit of it on a motion.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but strongly recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Bell; for the defendant, Judge Beebe.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE GREAT SMUGGLING CASE—ANOTHER ARREST.

United States vs. Limon and Sigismund Guitermann.—This case, in which the defendants are charged with smuggling large quantities of silk dress goods into this port, came up pursuant to an adjournment, but the Commissioner was unable to proceed, owing to the Government not being able to produce any witnesses.

Deputy District-Attorney Ethan Allen made the excuse that the District Attorney had relied on the chief officers in the Custom-house for the production of witnesses for the Government, but he had been disappointed by those officers.

The Commissioner thought that there was a blamable omission to act promptly on the part of the above officers, especially in view of the fact that the case had been long pending, and that heretofore the Government had found fault with the defence for not being ready.

The case was then adjourned to next Thursday, the Commissioner intimating that if these witnesses were not then forthcoming, he would take some decisive action.

William M. Marsh, an appraiser in the Custom-house, was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, and held in $20,000 bail for an examination on the 28th inst., on a charge of having acted in complicity with the Gutermans in smuggling the goods in question through the Custom-house.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 21.

Before Judge Ingraham.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Isaac W. Jenks vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company.—This case was again up for argument yesterday. In addition to the affidavits read on behalf of plaintiff, the substance of which has been already published, Mr. Vanderpool read the affidavit of Isaac N. Jenks, the plaintiff, in which it is set forth that "there is a rumor current among persons dealing in stocks, and which rumor he believes to be true, that Cornelius Vanderbilt purchased large amounts of stock in the New-York Central Railroad Company shortly prior to the 19th of December, (the time of issuing the certificates forming the subject of this litigation,) 130,000 shares, or thereabouts, of that stock, and that deponent was informed last night by an intimate personal friend of said Vanderbilt, who has confidential business relations with him, that said Vanderbilt held on the night of Dec. 19, 130,000 shares of stock in said Company. In opposition to this Mr. Fairchild read on behalf of the Company the affidavit of Mr. Vanderbilt, in which he says that "he has read what purports to be a copy of the foregoing affidavit, and that he, deponent, has never heard the rumor therein referred to in regard to the purchase by deponent of large amounts of stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company shortly prior to the 19th of December last. Deponent does not believe that any such rumor ever existed, and says that such rumor, if it existed, is, like other rumors, unreliable. Deponent further says that he does not believe that any intimate personal friend of deponent ever informed said plaintiff that deponent held on the night of the 19th December 130,000 shares of defendant's stock; but, inasmuch as the plaintiff does not give the name of such friend, deponent is unable to procure his affidavit to contradict said affidavit of the plaintiff."

In addition to this, defendants' counsel read their answer and supplemental answer to the allegation of plaintiff's complaint, and in which they deny as follows:

First—That defendants have a right to no more capital than the amount fixed by the consolidation agreement mentioned in plaintiff's complaint.

Second—They deny the assertions in the complaint, in regard to the authorized and paid up capital of the several companies consolidated into the defendant.

Third—That under the authority given by the tenth subdivision of section 28 of the said act of April 2, 1850, the defendant from time to time borrowed sums of money, which were necessary for completing and finishing or operating its railroad, and issued and disposed of its bonds for the amounts so borrowed payable in the year 1876; that said bonds are the same convertible bonds referred to in said complaint.

Fourth—That nearly all of said bonds were authorized and issued, and nearly all were exchanged for capital stock of the Company, by boards of directors conducting its affairs, other than those now conducting them; that such bonds were disposed of publicly and in good faith, and at a premium of about $90,000 above their par value, and that the entire amount realized from such sale was expended for the benefit of the defendant.

Fifth—That the Company held leases of other railroads by authority of acts 1855 and 1867, and has from time to time issued its own capital stock at par in exchange for a like amount of the capital stock of the corporations whose roads they leased.

Sixth—That the $3,457,700 which forms the subject of this proceeding as issued in excess of the $28,085,600 prescribed in the consolidation agreement, was issued in good faith, for the exclusive benefit of the defendant and under authority of the laws of 1850 and 1855.

Seventh—That their issue was public and notorious, and has been regularly reported to the State Engineer and Surveyor under act of 1850, and has been so transferred from one to another as to make it impossible to distinguish it from the original stock, and that a part of the $28,085,000 capital stock under the consolidation agreement was issued in exchange for convertible bonds of one or more of the companies consolidated; and,

Ninth—That plaintiff has never appeared upon defendants' books as one of its stockholders, but they believe that at the time of commencing this action he was short of Central stock and interested in depressing its value, and that his action is brought for this purpose. In their supplemental answer, also read, defendants set forth no facts other than those already published. There was also read, on behalf of defendants, the affidavit of Sidney T. Fairchild, in which he states that he has been acquainted with the management of the affairs of the Company from its organization to the present time, and confirms the report of Messrs. Peckham, Stebbins and Griswold, the Committee appointed to examine the stock matters of the Company; also, that at the time of issuing these convertible bonds the market price of the capital stock was below par, and to increase and sell its stock would necessarily involve a large sacrifice.

The reading of these papers having been completed, Mr. Vanderpool proceeded to argue in favor of perpetuating the original injunction, and enlarging it so as to include the interest certificates, quoting the laws referred to in the pleadings of defendant, and the consolidation agreement, contending that Joy and Knapp, two of the stockholders, did not have the notice required by law, and that consequently the issue was irregular and void. Mr. Fairchild, on behalf of the Company, contended that the issue of these convertible bonds was within the authority of law, that the action of the directors was regular and binding, that the bonds were issued in good faith for a legitimate and honest purpose, and the result has injured no one, neither the public, the road nor the stockholders, not even the plaintiff, assuming him to be a legitimate stockholder; that notice was given to all the stockholders of the issuing of these interest certificates; for seventeen days they were publicly issued by the New-York Trust Company, and it was hard to believe that during all this time plaintiff had no notice of the fact. Mr. Fairchild was still proceeding with his argument at the hour of adjournment, and will resume at 11 o'clock to-day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 21.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and George G. Barnard.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The Washington Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. Hannah M. Laurence, Defendant-Respondent, and Maggie Richmond, Defendant-Appellant.—This case, in some of its aspects, is quite unusual. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows: On the 28th of January, 1861, the Insurance Company above named issued to one Daniel H. Laurence, Jr., a life policy in the sum of $5,000. The policy was in blank; in other words, the amount in case of his death was made payable to no particular person. Mr. Laurence, Jr., was, at the time, an only son of a widowed mother, and he had two or more sisters. On the 28th of November, 1862, Laurence assigned in writing this policy to the defendant, Maggie Richmond, for a valuable consideration, as expressed in the assignment, and both the policy and the assignment thereof were duly delivered to the defendant, Richmond. On the same day written notice of this assignment was given to the Company, as required by law and by the terms of the policy. This assignment was duly assented to by the Company as appears from an extract from their books. The policy and the assignment remained in the actual possession of Maggie Richmond until February, 1864, at which time, as the latter claims, Mr. Daniel H. Laurence, Jr., "by means of false and fraudulent representations and deceit," obtained the custody of them. The representations were made by a letter dated Feb. 2, 1864, postmarked, "Winona, Minn., Feb. 10." At that time, and for aught that appears to the contrary, for a long time previous, Daniel H. Laurence, Jr., and Maggie Richmond were and had been affianced. Some evidence was adduced to show that their engagement of marriage dated back of the time when the policy was assigned to the lady in November, 1862. They were to have been married in 1863, but the wedding was postponed at his instance from time to time on account of the state of his health. Altogether the engagement continued for a period of five years. Miss Richmond gave testimony tending to show that when her "intended" wrote to her the "false statement" above specified, she in compliance with his request sent him the policy, and also her reassignment of it to him. The letter of Lawrence to Miss Richmond, and on which the fraud and false representation are based, contains a statement that he, Daniel H. Laurence, Jr., had a few days previously received a letter from his uncle in New-York, whose name was Daniel H. Laurence, that his policy had expired, but that the Insurance Company would renew it if he would pay the stamp duty. Hence he desired her to send the policy and assignment to him for the purpose of renewal simply. Daniel H. Laurence, Jr., came on from Minnesota in the early part of the year 1864, and died at Morristown, N. J., on June 30 of that year, of consumption, of which disease he had been for a long time previously afflicted. The Insurance Company are not interested in the event of this suit, except that they are anxious to have the Court determine to which of the parties litigant the money shall be paid. To save all further trouble the Company long ago paid the amount of the policy into Court, where it now remains.

The case was then tried at Special Term before Mr. Justice Clerke, on the 24th of May, 1866, and that Judge afterward rendered his decision, whereby he found in favor of the mother, Mrs. Hannah M. Laurence. In doing this the Court said, among other things, that it was established by the evidence that the son, Daniel H. Laurence, Jr., obtained the policy on an understanding that the $5,000 was to go for the benefit of the mother; that the mother held it in her possession from January, 1861, to the Summer of 1862, when she asked the son to take it and place it in a safe in his uncle's office, where he, the son, was engaged in business. That the policy was kept in this safe until Nov. 28, 1862, when, without the knowledge or consent of the mother, the son delivered it, with an assignment of the same, to the defendant, Maggie Richmond. The son, for the benefit of his health, went to Winona, and while there, at his request, Maggie sent him the policy in the fore part of the year 1864. Before this, however, Mr. Daniel H. Laurence, Sr., uncle of the deceased, had said to the latter when he wanted assistance to pay the premiums, that he, the uncle, would pay them, provided the amount of the policy was to go for the benefit of the mother and sisters of the deceased.

Mr. L. R. Marsh, counsel for the appellant Maggie Richmond, contended that the judgment given at Special Term was against the evidence, and also against law and equity. The premiums on the policy were always paid in time; Miss Richmond herself, such was her devotion to this young man through five long, tedious years of courtship, had advanced out of her own pocket as much as $400. There was no truth in the statement made by him to her that the policy was wanted for the purpose of renewing it. His last letter to her was written only twelve days before his death of the lingering disease consumption. He knew well at that time that if the Company were absolved from all liability they would not reinsure a man then on his death-bed. His whole statement was preposterous, and showed fraud on its face. And by reason of the fraud and false representations, the Court should have decreed that the Insurance Company pay the amount of the policy to Miss Richmond.

Mr. Brewster, in behalf of the widow, respondent, &c., contended that his client at the outset had an equitable title to the policy. She never intended to give up her claim to it when she, after keeping it in her possession for some months, gave it to her son to put into his uncle's safe. There was no fraud in the case so far as the deceased and Maggie Richmond were concerned. The policy was kept alive on condition that the amount of insurance should go for the benefit of the mother and the sisters of the deceased. This appears in the testimony of the uncle who paid the premiums for some time. The mother did not know, until just at the close of her son's life, that Miss Richmond had ever had possession of the policy. It was a question of equitable rights, counsel said, and when these were considered the Court could have no doubt as to whom the money should be awarded. On one side there was a stranger, a maiden lady, and on the other a mother—a widow who had stood by her son through all his long illness, who went to Minnesota with him, and nursed him with great care and tenderness, (as only a mother can,) and staid by him until his eyes were closed in death. As a matter of right and justice, ought not she, and the young sisters of the deceased, to receive the benefit of this policy of insurance?

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For appellant, Messrs. L. R. Marsh and Joseph S. Ridgway; for respondent, Mr. Brewster.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SUIT TO RECOVER DAMAGES FOR VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

John H. Flagler et al. vs. Oliver Holden et al.—Mr. D. B. Eaton, of counsel for plaintiffs, in opening this case, said that the firm of Flagler & Brothers, the plaintiffs, consisted of two branches, one in Boston and the other in New-York, the one brother being at the head of the Boston branch and the other at the head of the New-York branch, and this was a suit against Holden & Simpson, doing business in Brooklyn, for the violation of a contract involving a damage to the amount of about $21,000. The contract made by defendants was to supply plaintiffs with fifteen cars and thirty tanks for carrying oil, and the plaintiff's claim that the cars were improperly designed, and the tanks were unbalanced so as not to be available for the use intended, so that they were compelled to sell them at a loss. The cars and tanks were to have been furnished in condition according to the terms of the contract, for the sum of $18,000. The contract was under date of April 12, 1867, and the damages occurred at such time as the cars were to have been completed. Plaintiffs had, through the misfortune of one of them losing his carpet-bag on the railroad while traveling from New-York, lost their copy of the contract, and when the defendants were applied to for their copy of the contract, so that a copy might be made, they denied the existence of any contract, although Mr. Simpson was known to have a copy in his possession, the same having been in the handwriting of a clerk in Flagler's office, who also witnessed it. The contract provided that both cars and tanks should be according to the pattern of those on the New-York and Erie Railroad, on which they were to run.

Horatio S. Brooks, Superintendent of the motive power on the Erie Railroad, testified that by order of the General Superintendent of the road, he examined the cars alluded to at Mr. Holden's works in South Brooklyn, and decided that he did not deem them safe to run on the road, and so reported to the General Superintendent, and they would not be allowed to run on the road.

Other witnesses supported the allegations made in the opening statement of counsel.

Mr. Goodrich, in opening for the defence, claimed that no contract such as had been sworn to by the plaintiffs, had ever existed, and charged that the whole claim on the part of plaintiffs was a conspiracy supported by perjury; that the cars and tanks had been made long before the time of the alleged contract, and consequently were not made according to any contract or agreement with plaintiffs.

Mr. Holden, one of the defendants, testified that they owed plaintiffs some money, and they made a verbal agreement with plaintiffs to sell them the cars and tanks for $18,000, although they were first valued at $25,499 40, this reduction in price having been made in consideration of the fact that plaintiffs were willing to return the note of defendants already made in part payment, and that the plaintiffs seemed to want their money very badly; that he never heard of a contract as alleged until the beginning of that suit; that one of the plaintiffs called at the works on the 8th of April, 1867, and offered to take the cars as they stood for $18,000, as he had sold them, or thought he could sell them; and the understanding was that he was to take the cars as they stood, whether they were fit for use or not; and that the cars were originally made for the Howard Transportation Company, and in consequence of the failure of that firm, they were left in the hands of defendants.

Bartholomew McKay, brother of Donald McKay, of Boston, who was called for the defence, testified to having called at Holden's works with one of the defendants and having examined the cars and tanks; Mr. Eaton introduced a deposition made by witness, in which he swore that Mr. Holden's reputation in Boston was not good; that he would not believe him under oath, and that no person in the iron trade would trust him with a sheet of iron, and witness testified that such was his honest opinion at the time of making such deposition; that since then he had changed his opinion of Mr. Holden because he had discovered Mr. Flagler's representations of Mr. Holden's character to be untrue; that through John Flagler he, witness, had been made bankrupt, and he was not on friendly terms with Mr. Flagler.

Mr. Simpson, of the firm of Holden & Co., next testified and corroborated the evidence offered by Mr. Holden. Case still on.

Eaton, Tailor and Newell for plaintiffs; Emerson and Goodrich for defendants.

THE PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

The jury, in the case of Guild vs. Holden & Simpson and John H. Flagler and Harvey K. Flagler, for the recovery of a promissory note for $8,166 67, and interest from Jan. 21, 1868, and costs, yesterday rendered a verdict for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 21.

By Judge Ingraham.

Goodheart vs. Goodheart et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Bamberger et al. vs. Trainer; motion granted.

George Witterhahn vs. Daniel Solomon; motion granted; reference ordered.

L. S. Lawrence et al. vs. A. M. De Lavielette; motion granted with $10 costs.

W. J. McCormac vs. P. Trainer; motion granted.

J. Bamberger et al. vs. The Same; motion granted.

Freeman vs. Green; motion denied, with leave to renew on other papers.

Wight vs. Edwards; Donovan et al. vs. Ripper et al.; Kissing et al. vs. Scofield; Todd vs. Messinger; Brown et al. vs. Piatt; motions granted.

Brown vs. Gath; if defendant will stipulate to admit the sale, &c., the motion is denied—otherwise granted; costs to abide the event.

Kass vs. Kass; reference ordered.

Morel vs. Wolff et al.; motion denied; defendant's cost to abide the event.

Jones et al. vs. Bach et al.; see memoranda of decision.

Christian vs. Lentzy; motion denied.

In re the application of C. H. Bandell &c., memoranda for counsel.

Mary Emma Fort vs. Samuel W. Fort; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of John H. Bennett; memoranda for counsel.

Addie S. Grant vs. Alexander Grant, Jr.; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Paley Goodwin et al. vs. Caleb Barton, &c.; report of referee confirmed.

Putnam, &c., vs. Lyon et al.; judgment ordered.

Antonio Quirolo vs. Catherine Quirolo; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

There were one trial and twelve pleas received in the Court yesterday. Nine sentences were pronounced and two prisoners were discharged. The sentences in two cases were postponed, and the prisoners remanded.

THIEVING CASES.

The following cases of larcenies were disposed of: Thomas Lyons, arraigned for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The Police officer who arrested the prisoner, stated that he told him (the officer) defiantly, that if the theft had been committed in Wall-street he would not have been punished. He was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Mary Ann Fossing, *alias* Sharp, an ill-featured woman, pleaded guilty to an accusation of grand larceny. The Judge, in pronouncing sentence, said that she was known to him as one of the worst women in New-York. He remembered that about a year ago she was indicted with two noted thieves for robbery; that the others were sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years each, while she barely escaped. He said: "You are here again for thieving, having stolen $130, and I shall put you where you can't thieve for some time." He then sentenced her to four years in the State Prison.

Annie Wilson, said to be an associate with the woman Fossing, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Alexander Davidson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Wm. Hischberg and George Higgins were brought up on a joint indictment for grand larceny. They pleaded guilty, and Hischberg was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, and George Higgins, who was arraigned for another offence, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

TRIAL FOR BURGLARY.

James Williams, a rather fast-looking young man, pleaded not guilty to an accusation of burglary, and received a trial. The evidence introduced showed that the prisoner was discovered near the premises of Max G. Teller, No. 71 Avenue A, on the night of the 13th inst., acting suspiciously, and was arrested by an officer. The premises were ascertained to have been broken into, and the circumstantial evidence implicated Williams in the attempted burglary. After quite an animated discussion between the counsel for the prisoner, Judge Stewart, and Assistant District Attorney Hutchings, on points in the indictment, the case was submitted to the jury who returned a verdict of guilty of burglary. The Judge said he had heard of the prisoner as a notorious thief and associate with thieves, and he intended to punish such characters severely. He then pronounced sentence of five years in the State Prison.

ANOTHER THIEVING CASE.

James Reagan, a brutal-looking young man, pleaded guilty to an accusation of robbery. He had knocked down and robbed Tom Martin, in the Bowery, on the night of the 7th inst. The Judge told the prisoner he knew him as one of a bad gang, that if he had been tried he would undoubtedly have been found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for eight years. He then sentenced the prisoner to five years at hard labor in the State Prison.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Twenty-two cases of petit larceny, nine of assault and battery, two of cruelty to animals, one of gaming, one of carrying concealed weapons, one of picking pockets, one of indecent exposure and one of personating an officer, made up the calendar of yesterday. There was thus a sufficient variety presented, and the audience were further edified by some unusually heavy sentences.

THE KLEPTOMANIACS.

Anna Morey and Julia Benson, who were tried some days since on charges of shoplifting, were remanded in consequence of a plea put in by their counsel that they were victims of kleptomania, and therefore morally guiltless. This matter being investigated, it was found that they were liberally provided with the huge pockets worn by the professional shoplifters. Hence the Court concluded there was entirely too much method in their madness, and they were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

SEVERE SENTENCES.

Robert Clayton and James Burke, convicted of attempting to pick pockets at a fire in Walker-street, were given six months each in the Penitentiary.

John Meier, being found concealed in the night-time in the premises No. 94 First-avenue, and an outfit of burglars' tools being found on his person, was thereby convicted of two offences and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Louis Curtis, being arraigned on a charge of personating an officer, and, on three separate complaints for larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' service in the Penitentiary on each complaint, making a total of sixteen months' imprisonment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 21, 1869.

$8,000 U. S. 6s '81	113		30 Bank of Republic, bct. call	121	
[illegible]			300 Canton Co.		
[illegible]			100 Del. & Hud. Can.		
[illegible]			400 West. U. Tel.		
[illegible]			100 Mar. Min. Co.		
[illegible]			500 Mariposa Pf.		
[illegible]			300 Pacific Mail		
[illegible]			17 Mer. Un. Ex.		
[illegible]			100 Erie		
[illegible]			100 Adams Ex.		
[illegible]			100 N. Y. Central		
[illegible]			100 Hud. R. R.		
[illegible]			200 Reading		
[illegible]			50 Mich. Cen.		
[illegible]			100 Mich. So.		
[illegible]			100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.		
[illegible]			100 Clev. & Tol.		
[illegible]			100 Lake Shore		
[illegible]			45 Chi. & R. I.		
[illegible]			100 Del., L. & W.		
[illegible]			10 N. J. R. R.		
[illegible]			11 Morris & Essex		
[illegible]			1000 P., Ft. W. & C.		
[illegible]			107 Ohio & Miss.		
[illegible]			200 C., Cin. & Ind. Cen., bet. call		

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62			100 West. U. T.		
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62, small			200 Quicksilver		
[illegible]			100 Pacific Mail		
[illegible]			100 Adams Ex.		
[illegible]			25 Wells-Fargo Ex.		
[illegible]			200 U. S. Ex.		
[illegible]			25 Mer. U. Ex.		
[illegible]			100 Erie		
[illegible]			100 Hudson River R.		
[illegible]			1200 Reading		
[illegible]			200 Mich. Cen.		
[illegible]			200 Mich. So.		
[illegible]			400 Clev. & Pitts.		
[illegible]			100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.		
[illegible]			18 Ohio & R. I.		
[illegible]			200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.		
[illegible]			200 T., W. & W.		
[illegible]			200 Ohio & Miss.		
100 Canton			99 P., Ft. W. & C.		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 Tenn. 6s, new			100 Mil. & St. P.		
[illegible]			100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.		
[illegible]			100 Fort Wayne		
100 Canton Co.			200 Ohio & Miss.		
[illegible]			300 Mich. So. & N. I.		
200 Mariposa Pf.			200 Pittsburg		
200 Pacific Mail			100 Clev. & Tol.		
[illegible]			100 Rock Island		
400 West. U. T.			200 Northwestern		
100 N. Y. Cen.			100 N. W. Pfd.		
300 Erie			100 Boston W. P.		
300 Tol., W. & W.					

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000 Tenn. 6s, new			100 Ohio & Miss.		
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	62		1200 Pittsburg		
100 Canton Co.			400 do.		
100 Adams Ex.			100 do.		
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.			1600 do.		
100 Merch. Un. Ex.			100 Mich. So. & N. I.		
200 Pac. Mail					
200 West. U. T.					
100 Mariposa Pf.			100 Clev. & Tol.		
100 N. Y. Cen.			200 Rock Island		
[illegible]			100 Northwestern		
100 Ad. & T. R.			200 N. Western Pf.		
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.					

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Adams Ex.			100 T., W. & W.		
200 Mer. U. Ex.			100 Fort Wayne		
200 Canton Co.			300 Mich. So. & N. I.		
200 P. M. St. Co.			100 Pittsburg		
200 West. U. T.					
100 N. Y. Cen.			100 Rock Island		
100 Erie			100 Northwestern		
100 Hudson R.			200 Nor. West. Pf.		
100 Reading					

THURSDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The partial unfavorable turn in the demand for money day before yesterday has entirely disappeared, and the rate to-day is not only steady at 7 ₱ cent., but the offerings from lenders are on quite a liberal scale. The Exchange at New-Orleans on New-York has advanced to 99¼ ₱ cent. for sight checks, that is, ¾ of one ₱ cent. against New-York, a difference too small to make further remittances of currency to the South profitable to the banker. At the West the Exchanges on New-York are at par to one-tenth of one ₱ cent. premium. These indications, as against continued drafts upon the New-York banks for Greenbacks or National Bank Currency are important in their relation to the Money market here for the remainder of the Winter. They favor a comfortable time for borrowers for some weeks to come at 7 per cent. It is even within the bounds of probability that the rate in February may fall to 5 per cent. on prime collateral.

The advance in Gold late on yesterday to 135¾ per cent. was barely maintained to-day. The sales were at 135⅝@135¾ per cent., and no decided effort was apparent to push the advance above these figures. In the foreign Exchanges there was a firmer look early in the day at 109¼@109½ per cent. for 60-day Bills on London and 110¼@110½ per cent. for Short Sight. In the afternoon the market left off quiet at these quotations, with less appearance of business than in the morning.

The Stock Exchange markets were in the main better than yesterday, but the movements of the day were irregular and somewhat contradictory in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares, while steady (and closing firm) on the Public Funds of the United States and most of the Southern State Bonds. The exceptions in the last-named department was continued weakness in the North Carolinas and a dull feeling in Tennessees. The Railway cliques gave a strong support to Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg and Michigan Southern. The North Wests were partially neglected. The St. Pauls and Fort Wayne steady. New-York Central ranged between 163¾@164¼@163 ₱ cent. There was a very large and buoyant business in Rock Island, causing a rise of 1½@2 ₱ cent. on the late quotation of Wednesday, and at and after the one o'clock Open Board there was some stir in Reading Stock at 94¾@94⅞@94¾@95@95¼ ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous list, Canton Land Company advanced to 59¼ ₱ cent., while Pacific Mail fell to 117¾ ₱ cent. The Western Union Telegraph is up to 36⅛@36¼ ₱ cent., more than recovering the half-yearly Dividend of 2 ₱ cent. which was paid yesterday. There is a renewal of speculation in some of the Express Stocks, the Adams Company being the favorite, but of the real or prospective values of this sort of property very little information is known to the general public, and the fluctuations in the last six or eight months have been so wide and violent that only the initiated dare venture to deal in any of the Stocks, except as a purely gambling risk on the ups and downs of the market.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	107¾	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅜
American Gold Coin	135¾	135⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	68	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55¼
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	63¾
New-York Central	163⅞	163⅞
Erie Railway	38⅞	38⅞
Reading Railway	94¾	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅞	130⅜
Northwest Common	81⅞	81⅞
Northwest Preferred	88⅞	88⅞
Michigan Southern	92	92⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	123⅞	123⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92	92
Pacific Mail Company	119⅞	118⅞
St. Paul Preferred	95⅞	94⅞
St. Paul Common	75	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	63	61⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	108⅞	106⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Irving	108
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	126
Merchants'	122	People's	135
Mechanics'	136	Shoe and Leather	137
America	145	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Phœnix	105½	St. Nicholas	110
National	110	Import. & Traders'	127
Merchants' Exch'ge	118	Central National	105½
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	104½
State of New-York	112	Ninth National	108
Commerce	120½	Tenth National	98
Bank of N. America	108	Oriental	150
Hanover	108½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 6, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,127,650	Increase	£36,875
Public deposits	6,466,495	Decrease	838,699
Other deposits	19,495,805	Increase	6,844
Gov't securities	13,364,710	Decrease	140,364
Other securities	20,646,496	Decrease	124,353
Notes unemployed	8,812,605	Decrease	342,250

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,024,495, being an increase of £509,925; and the stock of bullion in both Departments is £18,519,361, showing an increase of £79,503 when compared with the preceding returns.

The Paris papers of Dec. 31 publish the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Dec. 31. Francs.	Jan. 7. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,362,808,450	1,371,752,250
Bank notes to order	14,580,060	13,737,411
Treasury account	180,122,247	154,298,195
Current accounts	352,599,462	370,906,505
Current branch banks	48,306,977	48,016,195
Dividends payable	765,324	6,411,112
Discounts	6,667,489	1,258,355
Rediscounted	322,790	322,790
Sundries	6,945,367	19,455,844
Total	2,160,879,620	2,119,475,200
Cash in hand	1,107,736,896	1,080,292,775
Commercial bills overdue	683,301	292,048
Commercial, not yet due	368,835,035	326,675,327
Commercial, branch banks	272,194,759	301,355,195
Advances on bullion	28,412,200	40,636,160
Branch banks	3,648,100	4,039,100
French public securities	12,789,500	13,251,900
Branch banks	7,159,400	6,978,700
On railway shares, &c.	27,417,000	27,166,400
By the branch banks	26,808,500	26,930,700
On Credit Foncier	976,400	962,200
Branches	907,000	883,700
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	50,633,457	50,633,457
Rentes immobilized	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,961,075	8,956,249
Expenses of management	5,520	7,781
Sundries	18,390,909	15,418,586
Total	2,160,879,620	2,119,475,200

The statement of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company for the year 1868 shows:

Earned premiums		$2,153,890
Interest received		61,275
Together		$2,221,165
Losses, expenses and reinsurance premiums		1,658,818
Net underwriting of year		$562,347
Dividends on capital	$70,000	
*Discount to policy holders	241,485	
Reserve for doubtful debts	183,987	495,472
Balance		$66,875

*In lieu of scrip.

The Company report assets on hand to the value of $2,800,710, of which $1,358,730 is in Stocks, Loans upon Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages and Cash in Bank, and the remainder in Bills Receivable and sundry scrip and reclamation claims. The Stockholders' Capital is $1,000,000, and the outstanding scrip (now proposed to be Capitalized) $1,005,000.

The Board of Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, at their meeting this afternoon, declared a cash dividend of seven ₱ cent., free of Government tax, on their preferred stock, and resolved to divide in common stock ten ₱ cent. to the preferred stockholders, and fourteen ₱ cent. to the common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to Feb. 15, at which time the dividends will be paid.

The Buffalo and Erie Company, (State Line Road,) have declared a half-yearly Dividend of four ₱ cent., payable by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on Feb. 1. This Dividend is on the enlarged Capital of the Road. The New-York Central owns an interest of $2,250,000 in this property, (Stock and Bonds,) which up to the last year figured on the Central General Balance Sheet for only $542,000, the original subscription for building the State Line Road, which has since more than quadrupled its cost.

The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs to-day $461,000, and paid out on Gold Interest on the Public Debt $507,000. The Gold Customs yesterday were $393,000, in place of $293,000, as printed in our last paper. In the four business days of the week the Customs at this port amount to $1,891,000.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable February.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Persons subscribing now will save the premium on the coupon payable Feb. 1, proximo, equal to a reduction of one per cent. in the price of the Bonds.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The Road is completed, and the net earnings for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the entire Mortgage Debt will be $490,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. Price 97½ and the accrued interest in currency. Parties purchasing before Feb. 1, will get the benefit of the premium on Coupons maturing on that date. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, free of Government tax.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Plot No. 125, Dyckman estate	$2,070
[illegible]	
Rivington-st., s. s. corner of Willett-st., 25x70	nom.
[illegible]	
19th-st., s. s., lot No. 24, estate of Smith, 25x100.5	nom.
[illegible]	

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, Nos. 162 and 164, offices Nos. 1 and 2, 4 years, 3 months, per year	$4,000
[illegible]	

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]	
East Broadway, s. s., 221.3 ft. e. of Flatbush plank road, 100x207.8	2,475
Houston-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of DeKalb-av., 25x100	2,500
Jackson-place, w. s., J. Knapp's, Flatbush, 25x104	500
Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Skillman-st., 25x100	1,000
Rodney-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 40x84.10	13,000
Bushwick-av. and Cooper-st., n. w. cor., 100x125	2,750
Rochester-av. and Dean-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	700
[illegible]	

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Gouverneur-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x117	$300
Gouverneur-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x117	500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Fairmount-av., w. s., 230 ft. from Godet-st., 80x160	800
Gouverneur-st., s. s., 122 ft. e. of Belleville road, 25x80	1,800
Kinney-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Adams-st., 25x95	1,800
Summer-av., corner of 6th-av., 37x100	1,450

Clinton.

Connecticut Farms road, s. e. s., adjoining W. Sherman's, 38-100 acre	$250

East Orange.

Grove and Main sts., s. w. corner, 82x120	$1,850

Orange.

Lincoln-av., w. s., adjoining H. S. Condit's, 50x81	$750

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 12x	$1,000
South 1st-st., s. s., 64.5 ft. e. of Erie-st., 18x66	3,150
[illegible]	

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Adams-st., e. s., lot No. 2, block No. 144, Coster estate, 25x100	$250
Grand-st., e. s., lot No. 11, block No. 82, Coster estate, 25x100	1,600
Hudson-st., w. s., 214 ft. n. of 5th-st., 25x100	2,500
Hudson-st., w. s., 164 ft. n. of 5th-st., 25x100	2,600
Palisade-av. and Warren-st., n. e. corner, 100x150	16,000
Palisade-av., e. s., 55 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 75x75	4,000
Willow-st., w. s., 171 ft. s. of 10th-st., 18x100	1,300
Lots Nos. 29 to 32 inclusive, block No. 30, Coster's estate	2,300

Hudson City.

Lot No. 5, block No. 4, Tonnele estate, 25x100	1,400

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	20	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls	10,778	Malt, bushels	800
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	300	Pork, bbls	242
Cornmeal, bags	2,674	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,021
Wheat, bushels		Lard, pkgs	326
Corn, bushels	36,744	Beef, tcs. and bbls	226
Rye, bushels	250	Whisky, bbls	553
Oats, bushels	1,590	Petroleum, bbls	

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices, including Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Nuevo Cayten, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15½c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market opened briskly at advancing prices, influenced by the more favorable foreign advices, but closed tamely. Sales have been reported of 3,104 bales, (of which 307 bales were to arrive,) including 1,668 bales to spinners, 1,115 bales to speculators, 156 bales to shippers, and 1,175 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 300 bales Low Middling for February and March, and 100 bales Low Middling for March delivery, at 29¼c., and 200 bales Low Middling for February delivery, at 28c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	27	27⅛	27¼	27½
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	28	28⅛	28¼	28½
Low Middling, ₱ lb	29	29⅛	29¼	29½
Middling, ₱ lb	29½	29¾	30	30¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,210
Receipts last week	25,514
Receipts preceding week	21,712
Receipts since Jan. 1	63,426
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	577,631
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	37,062
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	207,582
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,883
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,241,909
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,119,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,340,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,582,919
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	625,600
Exports, same time last year	897,800
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	512,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	554,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	36,190
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been quite plenty and much depressed in price, on a moderate trade. We quote: Jersey Extra brands, 34c.@35c.; State and Pennsylvania, 32c.@34c.; Ordinary Western, 30c.@32c.; Western, by Express, 28c.@32c.; Canada, 30c.@34c.; Limed, 25c.@28c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—The Apple trade is very dull, and although prices are nominally unchanged, it would be difficult to move lots at quotations, which are reduced 25c. ₱ bbl. We quote: Apples, Common, $3@$3 50; Apples, Greening, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, Baldwin, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, mixed lots, $4 25@$4 50; Cranberries, $12@$17 ₱ bbl. Dried Apples are firm, and the market is excited by speculators taking considerable lots. Peaches and Berries are selling slowly at quotations. New Apples, State, 11½c.@12½c.; New Apples, Western, 11c.@12c.; New Apples, Southern, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 27c.@28c.; Peaches, good, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 10½c.@11c.; Blackberries, 20c.@21c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, pitted, 40c.@42c.; Plums, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been reported in low grades of State and Western Flour, especially in State, at about previous prices. Other descriptions have been in light demand and heavy. Sales have been reported of 11,150 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 35@$7 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 25
Extra State	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@11 25
Extra Genesee	7 75@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 25@13 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., at $6 45@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$14 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is neglected and nominal at $8@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9@$11 for new extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive and depressed at $5 25@$7 60 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy and drooping at $4 70@$4 10 for Western; $4 70@$4 75 for Jersey; and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in slack request at $3 85@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted rather stronger in price, on a fair inquiry, chiefly from export buyers; sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,000 bushels, including Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, part at $1 60; No. 2 Spring, at $1 58@$1 61½, in store and afloat, and White California at $2 10@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels, at 94c.@96½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 06@$1 10 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, $1 15 for choice Old Yellow Western, and 85c.@99c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 50 for Western. Barley is dull at former rates. Sales, 2,300 bushels Canada West at $2 15 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues in demand at $2 10@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quiet and depressed in price; sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels Western at 74½c., in store, and 76c.@75½c. afloat, ₱ bushel. The receipts of Beans show no falling off, notwithstanding which holders are firm, and are not disposed to sell at buyers' views; consequently transactions have been light, and prices are variable. Peas are unchanged. We quote: Beans—Prime Pea, $3 40@$3 50; Prime Marrowa, $4 25@$4 50; Prime Mediums, $3 35@$3 45. Peas—Canada, free, $1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues quiet at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 8c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet since our last, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@55c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Bleached Whale at $1 18@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 70; Red Oil at 87c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1 02; Olive, $1 87½@$1 90 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Under a revival of the speculative demand, the market has been more active and buoyant, but irregular, at 21c.@22c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@28c. for Crude in bbls., and 35c.@37c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The Potato trade is dull, and prices are weak, with a large stock on the market. We quote: Monitor, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 75@$2; Peachblows, $2 50@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Delaware Sweet, $6@$6 50; Onions, Red, $7@$8; Onions, Yellow, $7@$8; Marrow Squash, $2 25@$2 50; Russia Turnips, $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market for Poultry is dull, and prices weak at the decline. Game is in full supply, and will not bring quotations unless in good order. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 15c.@18c.; Geese, 10c.@15c.; Ducks, 16c.@20c.; Chickens, 14c.@18c. ₱ lb. *Game*—Quail, ₱ dozen, $2@$2 25; Partridge, ₱ pair, $1@$1 37; Grouse, ₱ pair, $1@$1 15; Venison, carcass, ₱ lb., 7c.@10c.; Venison, saddle, ₱ lb., 14c.@15c.; Ducks, mallards, ₱ pair, 40c.@50c.; Ducks, canvas backs, ₱ pair, $1@$1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 590 bbls., in lots, at $30@$30 12½ for New Mess; $28 75@$29 12½ for Old Mess; $25 25@$26 25 for Prime Mess; $29 50@$29 87 for Thin Mess; $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, February, March and April delivery, sellers' option, part at $30 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been fairly active at 13½c.@14c. for Western, and 14½c.@14¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue in demand and firm. Sales equal to 490 packages, at 14c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in fair request at former rates. Sales 340 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 15c.; Short Rib at 16c., and Long Clear at 16¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand and quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 tierces and bbls. at 19c.@20c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19¾c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for good to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, February and April delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at 19½c.@19¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $15@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $18@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 160 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in fair request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $33@$35 50 ₱ tierce; sales 450 tierces. Beef Hams rule quiet at $30@$35 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. The weeks' business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STAKIN & FLOYD notice thus in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 11,602 packages, which is about equal to local requirements. The stock on the market is unusually small for the period, and the demand is healthy for the fine and the low grades, while medium grades are without special activity. Last year up to this time about 20,000 packages of Canada Butter were received and consumed in this market, while this year the imports are a comparative blank; and as other markets continue to offer better rates than our own, no Canada stock need be expected. The deficiency in Canada Butter has been filled by an extra consumption of State Butter, Western receipts being about equal with last year, and in the make of Butter in this State cannot be greatly larger this year than last, the inference is forced on us that, notwithstanding the widely conflicting reports and expressed views in regard to amount of stock in the country and future supplies, most of which are baseless, that the amount of stock in this State is but little if any different in amount from last year at the same period, and our inferences are sustained by well authenticated information. The market closes with some firmness at our unchanged quotations.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, ₱ lb	45 @48
Chenango, Delaware and Otsego County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	43 @46
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	35 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	38 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb	33 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	33 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	33 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ₱ lb	25 @27

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 2,975 boxes. The only feature to note in the market is a gradually increasing firmness to prices and a growing disposition on the part of buyers of all classes to accept the situation and take more freely. We note a further advance on the factories of [illegible].

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	21 @21½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	17 @19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	18 @19
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	15 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been quiet and less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@12½c., and 175 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull and heavy at $1 01@$1 02 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 3s. ₱ bbl., and 22,500 bushels Corn and Wheat, at 6½d. by sail and 7d.@7½d. by steam ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,200 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Bristol, 22,500 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₱ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Gardon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Matthews, Ringgold, Rockwell, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. Sedley Brown and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Afternoon—KATE KEARNEY. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Mackay, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. L'OEIL CREVE. Characters by Mlles. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno, Petit, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading character by the Misses Worrell.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. OLIVER TWIST, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st. and Irving-place. REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. LECTURE BY PROF. DOREMUS. Subject—"The Photometer."

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE. Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st. READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Prof. Robert Raymond.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There is a report in Constantinople that a Greek war vessel had fired into a French sloop, killing several persons. The Peace Conference is now awaiting the answer of Greece to its resolutions before its final adjournment.

Mr. Burlingame and the chiefs of the Chinese Embassy were yesterday received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. They are to be presented to the Emperor on Sunday.

Advices received in London from New-Zealand, represent that a large number of whites were recently massacred by the natives, at Poverty Bay.

It was reported recently that thirty-nine of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamship Hibernia had been picked up by a sailing vessel, and were to be landed at Madeira. A vessel just arrived in London from that port, brings the intelligence that nothing had been heard of them up to that date. There is now little doubt but they were lost.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Morton called up his bill to punish the collection of illegal taxes from passengers. He moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Frelinghuysen said that as the bill was hostile to his State (New-Jersey) he desired to be heard in opposition to it before its reference to the Committee. The Air Line Railroad bill was then taken up, and Mr. Vickers made a lengthy speech in opposition to it. A general debate on the subject followed, and several amendments were adopted, after which the Senate adjourned. During the session Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the National Currency act, which will be found in full in our regular Congressional report.

Mr. Shanks introduced in the House a bill to distribute the number and rank of Government officers among the several districts and Territories. The bill provides that each chief of a department shall make and keep a correct list of all employes in their department, and that hereafter all appointments shall be made with a view to equalizing the number of employes between the several States and Territories. Mr. Morris, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill in reference to the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy, which proposes to have all the Southern States represented in that institution. After some opposition, the bill was passed. Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Elections, called up the bill which declares that George W. Anderson is not entitled to represent, in the House, the Ninth District of Missouri, but that William F. Switzler is. The Committee had previously made a similar report, but charges of disloyalty having been made against Mr. Switzler, a further investigation was ordered. The Committee now report that the charges of disloyalty are not sustained. After a lengthy debate a vote was taken on that part of the report which declares that Mr. Anderson was not entitled to his seat, and it was disagreed to, yeas 55, nays 88, so Mr. Anderson retains his seat. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Among the bills introduced in the State Senate yesterday, was one empowering the East Side Railroad to lay rails from South Ferry to Grand-street, upon South, Broad, Pearl, Cherry, Market, Monroe, Grand, Madison, New-Chambers, William, South William and Whitehall streets. In executive session a number of appointments of notaries public were confirmed. In the Assembly the Speaker announced the committees. A bill was introduced repealing the law exempting church property from taxation.

The worsted and braid manufactory of James Townsend, in Norwich, Conn., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is entirely covered by insurance. By the destruction of this factory, over a hundred girls and many men are temporarily thrown out of employment.

The City Marshal of Portsmouth, N. H., has arrested one James Hebron for the murder of the farmer Woodill, at Claremont, N. H., on Monday evening. The arrest was made at Andover, N. H. Hebron declares his innocence, and said, at the time of his arrest, that he was on the way to Portsmouth, where he intended to ship for sea. He is described as respectable looking. The Marshal says he corresponds with the description given of the murderer. He has an ugly scar on his forehead, it is said, and there were spots of blood on his handkerchief.

The paper mill of Messrs. Haight & Co., at Stillwater, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The property was insured for $7,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

It is reported that all the coal miners employed on the lines of the Pan Handle and Allegheny Valley Railroads are on a strike for higher wages. They demand five cents per bushel for digging, which is an advance of one cent. It is also stated that the miners on the Pennsylvania Railroad, though at present at work, are daily expected to strike.

It has been proved that Jacob Becker, of Chicago, whose mysterious death was recently announced, was poisoned. The Coroner's Jury have caused the arrest of Mrs. Becker and one Dr. [illegible], who has been associated in business with Becker, on the charge of the murder. It is said that there has been an improper intimacy between the two. Becker was proprietor of the barber-shop under the Sherman House, and formerly resided in New-York.

Advices from the Western States of Mexico represent that the dissatisfaction with the Juarez Government is becoming more general, and that Gens. Diaz, Negrete, Ortega, Alatorre, and others, are at the head of a formidable movement having for its object the overthrow of Juarez.

The splendid annual French masquerade ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie came off last night. It was very crowded, exceedingly brilliant, and a decided success.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Elisha Harris was elected Sanitary Superintendent, in place of Dr. Dalton, resigned. Two Assistant Superintendents—Dr. [illegible] Morris for New-York, and Dr. Carrow Stiles for Brooklyn—were also elected. The typhus fever in East Thirteenth-street was reported as abating.

Rev. Dr. Chapin lectured at Steinway Hall last evening on "Social Forces."

About 2 o'clock on Thursday morning a frame building at the corner of North Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, took fire, and two small children of Mr. Frederick Thom were burned to death.

The loss of the schooner *Wm. Severe* is reported. The captain and crew were saved and brought to this port.

The Alumni of Hamilton College held their first annual dinner last night at the Astor House. Hon. Charles P. Kirkland was in the chair.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday in special session, when Messrs. A. A. Low, George Opdyke, E. S. Jaffray, Leonard Bill and S. B. Chittenden spoke at length upon the currency question, and offered resolutions embodying their ideas. No action was taken upon them, and an adjournment took place till Thursday next at 1 o'clock.

William M. Marsh, a Custom House appraiser, was held to bail in the sum of $20,000 yesterday, on a charge of being implicated in the Gutterman smuggling case.

Cotton was fairly active and a fraction higher yesterday. Flour was in demand, but a little unsettled in price. Wheat was quoted stronger, and Corn steady, on a moderate trade. Oats were heavy and lower. Provisions were in fair request. Pork and Hogs firmer. Petroleum was more active and dearer. Groceries quiet. Moderate freight engagements were reported at rather steadier rates.

The Virginia Constitution and the Reconstruction Acts.

We are not surprised to learn that "the party represented by Gov. Wells are very hostile to the changes in the Virginia Constitution" proposed by the Compromise Committee from that State. Nothing less could be expected. In fighting for the Constitution with all its defects, the hostile party are simply upholding their own handiwork, which was designed to exclude the majority of white Virginians from the conduct of the local Government.

Only let not this hostile party try to accomplish their purpose by false pretences. If they are favorable to proscription, as the instrument prepared by themselves shows them to be, let the fact and the reasons for it be frankly stated. They must not hope to escape the real point of controversy by insisting that "Virginia should be reconstructed on the same basis as has prevailed in the other reconstructed States;" for with this basis the Committee do not propose to meddle. They do not seek a change of the Reconstruction acts for the accommodation of Virginia. They are quite willing to concede "the same degree of compliance with the terms" of those acts "that has been exacted from South Carolina." Their letter to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate is proof of this. All that Congress requires they are willing to perform—all it enjoins they are ready to obey. What they ask is, that a Convention representing a minority of the people of Virginia shall not be allowed to fasten upon it a Constitution which goes far beyond the measures of Congress, and embraces provisions that have no precedent in the action of the reconstructed States.

This latter consideration, it is, which at once explains and justifies the presence of the Virginia Committee in Washington. They affirm, and the body that appointed them affirmed, an unconditional acceptance of the conditions imposed by Congress; but they protest against odious local features because they are foreign to the principles and aims involved in its policy. In no other case has intervention been necessary. The Louisiana Constitution is, perhaps the most objectionable of those which have gone into operation, but in not a single matter does it approach in harshness and iniquity, the Constitution proposed for Virginia. The other new Constitutions are, in comparison, models of moderation and liberality. Those of the Carolinas and Georgia, for example, are totally free from everything like proscription. Under them, there is neither disfranchisement nor exclusion from State offices because of participation in rebellion. Every resident citizen may vote, and, under the Constitutions, may hold office. Indeed, with a couple of exceptions, the new Constitutions are in the main fair and wise enough to command the approval of the country. That of South Carolina, especially, is honorable to the good sense and good feeling of its colored people, whose power in the premises was almost absolute.

It is not so with the Virginia Constitution. It disfranchises not less than fifteen thousand persons—according to some estimates, many more. It excludes from office even the humblest, nine-tenths of the eligible whites, and actually denies them participation in the privileges of jurors. It creates a homestead exemption valid against all debt, "heretofore or hereafter contracted." It imposes upon the disfranchised and proscribed classes the chief burden of local taxation, and so regulates the representation of the State and the control of educational and other important affairs, that the real taxpayers will have no effective check upon either. Finally, it makes disfranchisement and proscription perpetual by engrafting both upon the Constitution; in these respects exceeding the powers and penalties contemplated by the Reconstruction acts.

Provisions of this nature cannot be confounded with the essentials of reconstruction, nor can opposition to them be set aside by reference to the course adopted by Congress in other cases. Not one of the Constitutions which have received its sanction presented the objectionable features which are apparent in the Virginia Constitution. With very limited exceptions, they harmonized with the spirit of reconstruction. Their ratification, therefore, followed as a thing of course. But the Virginia instrument not only challenges attention, but invites interference. Its exactions are so merciless and impolitic—so calculated to frustrate reconstruction, and keep alive strife and ill-feeling—so obviously at variance with the proclaimed desire of the Republican Party, and with the wishes and interests of the country—that Congress cannot, without neglecting its duty, withhold the remedies that are at its command. It is not asked to abate one jot of its demands. It is not called upon to jeopardize the freedom or welfare of colored citizens, or to recede from the principles on which its policy rests. The most that can be said of the propositions submitted by the Committee is, that they tend to secure an equality of rights, to invest the intelligence and property of the State with a share in its government, and to hasten its restoration by removing obstacles which render impossible the ratification of the Constitution in its present shape.

Apart from the reasonableness of the proceeding suggested by the Committee, the spirit by which they are animated should commend their efforts to Congressional favor. In every other State, reconstruction has been effected in spite of the indifference or opposition of the class akin to that which these gentlemen represent. For the first time, we have those who have hitherto resisted reconstruction, throwing down their arms, and respectfully and in good faith coming forward to assist in its completion. There is no hypocrisy in their manner or their acts. They say frankly that they accept reconstruction because it is inevitable, and with a sincere desire to make it permanent and successful. In this attitude, and with this profession, they are entitled to respect and encouragement.

The Alabama Claims.

The text of the Clarendon-Johnson Convention for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims corresponds for the most part with the digest which we gave last Tuesday. The important provision regarding the arbiter or umpire is, however, somewhat different in form, though really not in substance, from that which the telegraphic summary led us to expect. As this is the point on which the whole matter hinges, the exact words of the treaty are worth looking at.

The umpire, it appears, is to be chosen at the very outset, and, if convenient, by the Commissioners themselves:

"The Commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to any other business, name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person they shall each name a person, and in each and every case in which the Commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in that particular case."

The second article of the treaty provides that if the Commissioners should fail to agree in opinion upon any claim, this arbiter or umpire shall decide finally and without appeal. But the article adds:

"Nevertheless, if the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall think it desirable that a Sovereign, or head of a friendly State, should be an arbitrator or umpire in the case of any claim, the Commissioners shall report to that effect to their respective Governments, who shall thereupon, within six months, agree upon some Sovereign, or head of a friendly State, who shall be invited to decide the claim."

On other points, the text of the protocol bears out the general tenor of the comments we have already made. It is worth while, however, perhaps, to note that each Government is to be represented before the Commissioners by a single agent or advocate, who will act as its attorney to present and enforce its claims. The Commission must decide every claim within two years from its first meeting, and payment is to be made within eighteen months from the date of the decision.

Botching the Indian Bureau.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs proposes, it seems, to "effect a compromise" between the two theories of Indian management, by recommending the appointment of a "Civil Commissioner," with sole power over the Indian tribes, until "the occurrence of hostilities," in which event, should the President declare that a state of war exists, the control of the Indians is to be passed over to the War Department.

In other words, this Committee proposes to give us the old Bureau under a new name—the old foe with a new face. It proposes to give a fresh lease to the inefficiency and corruption already connected with the civil administration of Indian affairs, and to make the present confusion worse confounded. For, under the proposed system, we shall have a greater division of responsibility than ever. As it is, there is never anybody to blame—the Army officers declaring that Indian troubles are not their fault, because they have no absolute control, and the Bureau officers always as stoutly protesting that *they* are not responsible, because the Army has come in and made war where war there was none. What the Senate Committee now contemplates apparently, is to make this bad matter worse. We shall get just enough War Department to block the Interior Department, and just enough of the Interior to disgust the War. It will be a complete slipping between two stools.

But, we shall be told, the civilians will control Indian affairs in peace and the army officers in war—according to the natural division of authority. Exactly. The Indian rings will do all the damage they can in peace, with their rascally agents and traders, and when the general ruin and demoralization and ill-feeling against the troops have got to such a point that the Indians begin hostilities, *then* the army may step in, as of old, to restore peace. This being done, back goes control to the Interior Department or to the "Commissioner," and, with control, the old round of trick and dicker, fraud and folly.

Now, what we say of this is that it is no "compromise" at all—it is the old thing in a new shape. It is the treadmill of trouble and relief which we have had ever since Indian Affairs were taken from their original place in the War Department and given to the newly-created Department of the Interior. Our army officers, an upright and incorruptible class, have proved that they understand the Indian better, and know better how to treat him, than do the civil appointees of any political party. The Senate Committee claims that its report "embodies the views of the Indian Peace Commission last Winter." This is true. But, *since* then, namely, last Fall, this *same* Commission, raising its former plan on which the Senate bases its action, recommended, with a solitary negative vote, (and that Commissioner Taylor's,) the absolute transfer of the control of Indian Affairs, in peace as well as in war, to the War Department, as the only way out of our difficulties. On this revised judgment the House based its action, and we cannot but hope that the House bill will yet pass the Senate.

We predicate these observations on the published summary of the Senate Committee's plan. We should only be too glad to be compelled to modify them by finding that this summary unfavorably misrepresented the bill. We admit, too, that it is a great point that Gen. Grant will be the "President," for four years at least, who will judge of "the state of war" authorizing a transfer of Indian control to the army. Nevertheless, it is the civilian Commissioner who is first to "report that hostilities exist." And, on the whole, the House bill seems to us the least cumbrous, safest, directest, and every way the best plan for restoring something like order and system to our Indian policy.

The Judgment on Ritualism in England.

It would not be easy to overestimate the importance of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council with regard to Ritualism. The case in which it was delivered was, it will be remembered, that of Martin *vs.* Mackonochie, the defendant being the incumbent of the celebrated Church of St. Albans, in London, the prototype of the church in New-York which is dedicated to the same saint. It had previously been the subject of a decision by the Court of Arches, the highest purely ecclesiastical tribunal in the realm, the decisions of which are, however, subject to appeal to the body of eminent lawyers who form the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Arches Court judgment was against the Ritualists on all points but two—the kneeling of the priests in the middle of the prayer at the consecration of the elements, and the use of lighted candles on the altar. On appeal, however, the majority of the Judicial Committee, headed by Lord Cairns, pronounced against Mr. Mackonochie on every point involved in the original charges of the prosecutor. The minority, it is true, contained two of the greatest jurists in the Kingdom—Lord Westbury and Sir William Erle—but for all that the fiat has gone forth, and the Ritualists have suffered a total defeat on the ground deliberately chosen by their most determined opponents. The priest is forbidden to signify his belief in the real presence by assuming an attitude of adoration at a particular part of the communion service, and from implying his sacrificial capacity by standing in front of the altar at another period. Lighted candles on the altar are forbidden, and *prima facie*, it might be supposed that Ritualism in the Anglican Church was now a thing of the past, and that the feud which has so long threatened its peace, was summarily put an end to.

But, singularly enough, the very reverse seems likely to be the case. Instead of making matters more tranquil, the decision, as far as we can see, bids fair to intensify the rancor with which the hostile parties already regard each other, and to remove still further all prospect of peace. It is not merely that a certain section of the Ritualists are talking loudly of refusing compliance with the terms of the judgment, and urging their more faint-hearted brethren to join them in risking the consequences. In consequence of certain technical formalities to be complied with, and also through the vacancy in the See of London, which occurred at the time, no formal notification of the judgment has yet been made to the parties concerned. Consequently the denunciations of the Privy Council and all its works which issued from many Ritualistic pulpits as soon as it had non-officially reached their ears, must be taken *cum grano salis*. The times are not yet ripe for a secession, or the establishment of a voluntary Ritualist Church, however fervently the more ardent of the leaders of the party may urge such a course. At the present moment the only result of such a movement would be that some twenty or thirty wealthy and fashionable congregations would follow their clergy to privately-built places of worship, and the whole movement would begin again *de novo* inside the Church, the new leaders and the more moderate of the old leaders taking care to keep within the letter of the law.

The real danger to the Church of England lies in the incidental operation of the judgment, arising from the nature of the grounds upon which it is founded. Lord Cairns and the majority of his colleagues lay it down, as the very basis of their decision, that in all matters of ritual and ceremonial, vestments and gestures during the service, the Rubric is the supreme authority, all other ecclesiastical by-laws notwithstanding. It is binding, too, affirmatively as well as negatively. That is to say, not only is everything of the kind illegal that is not distinctly enjoined by the Rubric, but, on the other hand, everything that is enjoined by the Rubric is not only legal but obligatory. This, there seems to be no doubt, is the real purport of the decision. Now, while it has been notorious, even long before this judgment was pronounced, that the High Church Party had far exceeded the limits authorized by the Rubric in matters of ritual, it has been equally a recognized fact that the Low Church Party, and indeed the great mass of moderate clergy throughout the Church, had systematically failed to comply with its requirements. Nay, it even appears that many practices which the Low Church Party looked upon with almost as much abhorrence as they did upon those selected by them on the grounds of complaint against Mr. Mackonochie are essentially both legal and obligatory, and that any High Church parishioner who chooses to set the law in motion may vex and harass any Low Church incumbent who fails to array himself in all the vestments "in use in the reign of King Edward VI., just as, *vice versa*, a Low Church parishioner can bring his incumbent to trial for mixing the wine at the communion, or for elevating the consecrated elements. Even a Bishop who does not appear at a certain stage of the service with crozier in hand, is, it seems, violating the Rubric, and croziers are of all things most abhorrent to the Low Church Episcopal mind.

It will be seen, therefore, into what a bear-garden this judgment is likely to convert the Anglican Church. On the whole we are induced to think it bears more hardly on the majority—the Low Church Party and the "moderates"—than on the minority, whom those at whose instance it was obtained hoped to crush. There are still many ways left in which the Ritualists can render their services not only gorgeous and attractive, and embody ceremonies symbolical of the peculiar doctrines upon which they base their creed. But, on the other hand, there are thousands of Low Churchmen who would leave the Church to-morrow rather than wear the many-colored vestments the use of which under this interpretation of the authority of the Rubric is not only lawful but compulsory. Nothing can now, it seems to us, prevent the constant occurrence of a series of isolated parochial conflicts depending on disputed interpretations of the Rubric, in many of which a decision will be followed by the resignation or even the secession from the Church of the incumbent. Parliament may, it is true, take the matter into its own hands some day, but when that day comes the deluge will be pretty near at hand. In any case, further developments in the matter may be awaited with interest. Not only does it intimately concern those of our Episcopal countrymen who have adopted the views and practices of the Ritualist party in the Anglican Church, and who base their forms of worship on Anglican precedents, but it bids fair to ripen in the State Church of England into a religious discussion that may some day—perhaps before long—far exceed in scope and importance all the so-called great political questions of the day in that country.

Garibaldi's Address to his Constituents.

In the form of an address to the electors of the Province of Gallura, by whom he has just been reelected to the Italian Parliament, Garibaldi has put forth a kind of explanatory justification of the part taken by him in the last attempt on Rome. The document, though nominally addressed to his constituents only, is, to judge from its length and the unwonted prolixity of its style, intended as a manifesto to the world in general. We regret, however, to say that, more than any previous public utterance of Garibaldi, it exhibits in a glaring light all the errors and weaknesses of judgment which go so far to counterbalance his splendid courage and unquestioned patriotism.

He commences with a protestation of the embarrassment which he feels on being reelected, but finally, in consideration of his love for the people, "whom I would serve at the cost of my life," he sets aside his "repugnance to approach a Government which might be called the 'negation of God,' as an eminent Englishman once called the Government of Naples in 1860," and consents to accept the seat in Parliament tendered him. Now in the one sentence from which we have extracted these two phrases, we have a striking instance of the folly, and almost worse than folly, which marks all Garibaldi's recent appearances before the public. If there be one man in the world whose patriotism and courage—and that physical courage of the highest kind, based upon the purest devotion to a great moral cause—cannot be questioned, it is Garibaldi. And yet why should he, of all men, utter commonplace protestations of readiness to lay down his life, and so on? And again, while no man in Italy has, or professes to have, greater reverence for the popular will, it is certainly not only bad taste and bad judgment, but an inexcusable outrage on his country in him to denounce the Government which Italians, as a nation, recognize, as "a negation of God," and even to compare it to the odious despotism of Ferdinand of Naples. Language like this, one would think must carry its own condemnation even with the most ardent of the Party of Action. As long as Garibaldi is still an avowed subject of Victor Emmanuel, he might at least abstain from hurling denunciations at him which savor more of the hysterical violence of a Papal encyclical, than of the language of a constitutional Deputy speaking of the head of his Government.

The remainder of the address is much in the same strain. With regard to the Mentana affair, Garibaldi shows the same needless desire to assure the world of his own courage and devotedness, at the expense of what little reputation for statesmanship and discretion he yet retains. Neither can he refrain from further assaults on the Government at Florence, couched in the same style as that we have instanced. It is deeply to be regretted that Garibaldi, who might at this period of his career have been expected to have acquired at least ordinary discretion and self-control, should still act the part of a reckless incendiary. Nothing but unmixed evil and unnecessary humiliation resulted to Italy from the hopeless attempt on Rome in which Garibaldi was concerned. And yet it is clear that he is bent as strongly as ever, if he ever gets the chance, upon risking the present prosperity, and even the future position of Italy, in a repetition of that wild and reckless enterprise. He accuses Victor Emmanuel of subservience to France, and yet he would rush on a course that would infallibly bring Italy and France into a collision that could only end in humiliation to his country. He assails Victor Emmanuel for keeping faith with an ally to whom, after all, Italy owes her present position, and would apparently, were it within his power, eagerly overthrow the Government, precipitate a collision with France, and expose the yet struggling Kingdom to all the dangers of domestic anarchy and foreign intervention. Fortunately for Italy, whatever the shortcomings of Victor Emmanuel as a ruler, and the blunders or weaknesses of his Government, the destinies of Italy are in the hands of wiser men. Italy waited long and patiently for unity, and has all but obtained it. That her ultimate destiny is to place once more her seat of Government on the banks of the Tiber, no one can for a moment doubt. It is the very certainty of the peaceful attainment, in the process of time, of her legitimate desires, that would render any ill-considered recourse to arms on the part of Italy a blunder and almost a crime. It is not a grateful task, within ten years of the liberation of Naples, to speak thus of its hero. But no true friend of Italy as she is—nor even those, who join with Garibaldi in looking to an Italian Republic, with Rome as its capital—can do anything but regret that one to whom Italy owes so much should now manifest so painfully his utter lack of statesmanship, or even of common discretion.

The Health of Public School Children.

The President of the Board of Education has favored the public recently with a careful defence of the Board against charges of extravagance, and has attempted to explain certain features of our system of popular education which were doubtful. But there is one topic—more important to the public even than the amount of taxation or the grade of the schools—on which neither the President of the Board nor its members have attempted any explanation. It is notorious that *the arrangements for the health* of our children in the public schools are singularly deficient.

Great sums have been laid out by the Board on handsome buildings and furniture, marble washstands and expensive chairs and the like objects, but there is not a single school with properly ventilated class-rooms, or a sufficient play-yard, or (so far as we are informed) with a gymnasium. The large centre room in which all departments, or the main body of scholars, meet, is, indeed, usually spacious and airy enough; but the smaller class-rooms, where many of the pupils must spend six weary hours, are nearly always close, hot and badly ventilated. In those rooms, sometimes not 20 by 25 feet in size, fifty little boys or girls will be crowded, breathing all day a poisoned atmosphere. In badly-aired rooms, neither teachers nor scholars can be depended upon to open windows. Ventilation, to be of any use, must always be self-acting, and temperature must be regulated by the thermometer alone.

The arrangements, too, for studies in our schools, are most injudicious in a physical point of view. The fresh hours for brain work with children are always in the morning. Then their studying ought to be done. Moreover, the opinions of the best physicians and most advanced instructors in Europe are now decidedly in favor of a shorter period each day for school labor with children. The eminent English sanitarian, Mr. Chadwick, advocates half-day sessions for all primary schools.

Our schools in New-York absolutely reverse all these rules. The poor girls are not permitted to study at all in most of the schools in school hours. They are kept six hours within the close rooms, reciting, or listening, or writing, and then are compelled to do their brain work—their hard study—in the evenings. With children even more than with older persons, the hours just before sleep ought to be spent lightly and cheerfully in games, reading, or pleasant talk. The night is not the proper time for a child's study. Some of the first high schools in New-England put all their studies in the school hours.

Then, when we remember that the majority of New-York children have no opportunity at all for a free use of their muscles, that they cannot "slide down hill," or skate, (except after a long journey,) or play ball, (without much trouble,) or climb trees, or do any of the thousand things which develop the bodies of country children, and that there is not, so far as we are informed, a single gymnastic-room connected with any one of our public schools—we can appreciate how far behind a truly scientific and healthful system is our whole plan of public education.

Why should not the boys be allowed a hall with "flying cords," and ladders, and weights and pulleys, and other gymnastic arrangements, as much as marble washstands and walnut chairs?

The result of our present system is painful. Many a parent sees with sorrow his son's cheek growing paler, his eyes more sunken and his bearing feebler, day by day, under this poisonous air and injudicious brain work. Many a beautiful little girl loses her rich complexion and round cheeks long before maturity in these hot-houses of carbonic acid gas and furnace heat. We believe that *the general health of our children is degenerating* in the public schools under these wretched arrangements.

Why will not some man of true intelligence and science, engaged in education, such as Mr. Calkins or Mr. Randall, take up this matter, earnestly, even if the Board of Education are slow to perceive the importance of it?

MINOR TOPICS.

The Board of Health yesterday made provision for testing, by means of a scientific apparatus, the quality and healthfulness of the *air* furnished to the public in the theatres, halls, and other places where there are crowded assemblies. If the public had any means of discovering the vileness and harmfulness of the atmosphere which they breathe in most of these places, we should quickly find the benches deserted and the air purified.

It does not look as though Secretary Seward were giving himself as much concern about the composition of the next Cabinet as he is accused of,—since he has lately been arranging an extended tour of travel which he purposes beginning on the expiration of his term of office. The tour will be across the continent to California, and from thence through the Republics of South America.

An absurd and preposterous bill was introduced to the House, yesterday, by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, providing that the several Congressional Districts and organized Territories throughout the country shall be entitled to equal numbers and ranks of employes in the several departments of the Government, and no district or Territory shall have more than one employe of any rank until every district and Territory shall have at least one of the same rank. A better plan to secure imbecility and confusion in all branches of the public service could not be easily invented.

We are pleased at the announcement that Mr. Maretzek is to give a short season of opera at the Academy. It is certain that the public demand for opera bouffe must be pretty well sated by this time, and the *repertoire* of opera bouffe proper may now be said to be exhausted. If Mr. Maretzek's representations of the operatic masterpieces are equal, in respect of interpretation and stage setting to what we have seen in Offenbach's works, during the past two seasons, he cannot fail to achieve success.

It will be noticed by our Albany news, that the Assembly Committees, about which there have been so many expectations and such long delay, were yesterday announced by Speaker Younglove.

George Francis Train is making a sorry failure of his harangues. He has had a mere handful of hearers, who have hardly furnished money enough to make it worth his while to get up steam. The Fenians refuse to give their fifty-cent "stamps" to the roaring martyr of the English Bastile. Consequently, his prospects of leading a Fenian army across the ocean are at present rather poor. Train has played himself out in London, Dublin and New-York;—he had better go to Omaha and establish horse railroads of invisible iron, with phantom cars drawn by nightmares.

No one can complain that a sufficient supply of financial bills is not furnished to Congress. Several new ones were introduced yesterday, and several more are promised. Senator Sherman, as will be seen, reported from the Finance Committee an important bill to amend the National Currency act.

Resolved, That we demand of *the Government*, and public also, that women and colored people shall choose their own occupations, and be paid always equally with men for equal work.

This is one of the resolutions passed by the National Woman's Rights Convention, which yesterday adjourned its sessions in Washington. Would it not be better to demand that *Government shall choose occupations for* the women and colored people who can pass such foolish resolutions?

Dr. Elisha Harris, who is well known to the public in connection with the organization and carrying on of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health, was yesterday chosen Sanitary Superintendent, in place of Dr. Dalton, who lately resigned. We presume that after Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors have been appointed to fill the places of those who lately resigned, the exactions which caused their resignation will be repealed.

Pomeroy's *Democrat*, the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, and other journals, are engaged in a lively discussion of the question of "filing the hair,"—*apropos* of a discovery that two New-York editors have lately had their hair cropped in the style known as *filed*. The "red-hot" *Democrat* evidently finds some difficulty in coming to a conclusion on a subject so cool and refreshing, and treats it less seriously than we should have expected. We ourselves hesitate to give any authoritative opinion in regard to it, though we are inclined to think the red-hot editor would find his condition greatly improved by having his hair filed very close. The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, however, treats the question, historically, philosophically and exhaustively,—showing how it affects the legal, clerical and editorial professions, and how it is related to the intellect and to success in life. We hope the editor will pursue his investigations still further, for it is evident that the Western people are far behind the times on the hair question, and especially in regard to *filing*. We are told that the fashion of wearing long locks is not prevalent in the West, but "we (the West) have wiry, briery, limber locks among us in plenty," and yet the "habit of wearing such is not generally recognized as a distinctive manifestation of any particular habit of brains." It is evident that the ignorance of hirsute philosophy in the West is appalling; but now that the *Democrat* and the *Chronicle* have taken it up, we may hope for the growth of larger wisdom and grander hair. We certainly feel a more lively interest in the question than we have been able to feel on that upon which the *Sun* has been exercising its wits, "Do men wear corsets?"

The drives in the Central Park are too narrow, it seems. If so, it is very likely they will go on growing narrower and narrower every day, till they become hippodromes and hurricanes of equestrian amusement. It was probably a mistake that the makers of the Park did not carry that inevitable hippodrome round the edge of it on a broad and elevated course from which the entire pleasure-ground could be visible, and where the charioteers could have the admiration of the avenues, and be as pleasant to see as the horse-ring in Hyde Park, London. Such a course would keep out of the centre of the Park those "horse-tempests" which our people are so fond of, and which will become ten times more vehement than they are now. It is not at all unlikely that people in a few years will be thinking of that external hippodrome where they may "run the great circle and be still at home," leaving the interior of the Park for the more easy-going classes of the community.

The London journals approve of Napoleon's address to the Legislative Body, and recognize the satisfactory condition of things in France. The *Times*, however, qualifies its approval by the reflection that all this may be changed on the death of the Emperor. This is to assume that the Emperor's work is a failure—and it is too much of an assumption. Of course, nothing can be guaranteed against chance; but nothing that acts widely on the age in motion can be said to fail. The great French revolution was pronounced a failure; also the career of the first Napoleon. No need now to show the fallacy of such historic philosophy. Napoleon III. in turn will do his abiding work, and the consequences of it will come to France, one way or the other—in his son, probably, and his posterity, as well as in other results. Those Bonapartes may be found to answer the average purposes of progress, French and general, as well as the Lamartines, Brights and Garibaldis can or could; and it is going too far, probably, to say the Emperor's work has such brittle ground to stand on that it must tumble along with his own sleepy look and long moustaches into the coffin.

Mr. Randall, Superintendent of Public Schools, in a recent letter, explains that, while poor children are put into school classes along with those of a better order, cleanliness and neatness must be looked to. This must be admitted; for these virtues are in themselves important parts of education. At the same time, it must be admitted also that this ordeal may be unfavorable to the poorer children. But how is the difficulty to be got over? for, in spite of all democratic logic, the custom of bringing dirty and ragged children into contact with others of a different kind *will not work*. Even if the parents liked it—which they do not—the boys, those unanswerable young rebels, or tyrants, won't have it. Did any one ever suggest a cheap and handsome *school-blouse* for all boys, giving them a uniform, *college* look? It could be put on in school. No one, we believe, has suggested that a janitress, with soap and water in a small room, could make any little boy, with dirty face or hands, presentable before passing to the school-room. These suggestions may seem revolutionary and full of difficulty. But anything should be tried rather than exclude from the common schools the very class of children that has most need of them.

On the subject of the *Ballot* a great deal may be said, and has been said on both sides, in England especially. In London, the other day, the Reform League, under the Presidency of Mr. Beales, adopted a resolution in favor of Sir Henry Bulwer's motion for the Ballot; while, at the same time, Mr. Holyoke, seconding it, read a memorial to Parliament for a law, making it obligatory, after every election, to publish the names of voters and their way of voting. This, one would think, would go to nullify the Ballot. But the English reformers do not seem to think so. Mr. Holyoke's idea is that voters should be coerced into a spirit of manliness and democratic duty, mainly by such publicity. Every man, he says, has a right to call his neighbor to account for his vote. That "coercion" does not look well. The "above-board" argument has a better face; but it must be allowed that it tells strongly against the Ballot, the principle of which is secrecy. Altogether, it looks like what Stephen Blackpool would call "a muddle."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. BOOTH'S OFFICE.

Invitations are out for a house-warming to be given by Mr. BOOTHMAN at his new theatre to-morrow evening. The occasion will doubtless be a social event to be remembered. The auction of the choice of seats for the public opening on Monday next has taken place, and the result has given much less satisfaction than was generally anticipated. The leading object of the auction mode of selling the places was to give the seats directly into the hands of the playgoers, and reserve them, if possible, from the speculator entirely. How far this end was accomplished may be guessed from the report which is given that Mr. BOOTHMAN himself, thronging the auctioneer's rostrum, sold all the seats in one gallery to a single buyer. Other gallery-lished incidents of the sale exhibit quite as plainly as the above that the speculators were largely represented there; and the probability is, that on Monday evening, while there will not be a single ticket left to be bought in the box-office, there will be hundreds to sell on the sidewalks. This experience of Mr. BOOTHMAN'S sale proves very conclusively that the festive speculator is not to be frightened from the pursuit of his profitable trade by any such child's feeling as an auction. Mr. BOOTH, we believe, intends to repeat the farce on Monday next, and sell the choice of seats for his opening night after the same pretentious manner. Perhaps he will find time before then to modify some of the objectionable points. To begin, let it be understood that when "a excise" is sold, no more than silence or dire vents are to be enjoyed by such purchasers. It would pay a speculator richly to buy up an entire circle of seats, if he had to pay but a single premium on the whole purchase; but if the premium was to run upon each seat selected, the speculation would be more risky. However, it would be impertinent, perhaps, to suggest anything to Mr. BOOTH. His busy intellect is doubtless at work even now, and the problem will be solved for us by Monday next—how not to sell a theatre to the sidewalk speculators!

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are to have their farewell benefit at this house to-night. The "Emerald Ring" will be played for the last time but one—as on Monday next Mr. OWENS returns to New-York and reopens at the Broadway in "Solon Shingle." This engagement of the WILLIAMS, which is now drawing to an end, has been a pleasant one for their admirers and a successful one for them. Next week they go to Philadelphia, and produce the "Emerald Ring" at the Walnut-street Theatre.

FINE ARTS.

The Water-Color Exhibition.

The second annual exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors was opened to private view last evening, and to-day will be open to the public. A large number of water-colors adorn the walls of the Corridor and the East room, which have been given up to the Society, and the general aspect of the exhibition is both attractive and encouraging. There are not, it is true, as many works of first-rate excellence as there were in the exhibition of last year, but the general quality is better, and shows that those of our artists who have devoted their talents to this department of art have gained in facility of handling and in power over their material.

The most striking and the best picture in the collection is "Corpus Christi Day in Seville," by SAMUEL COLMAN, a rather large work, painted almost entirely in pure water color, and with the freedom and force of the accomplished master. WM. HAGE contributes several highly-finished pictures, the largest and most striking of which is a reminiscence of his studies among the mountains of Italia. Hage's water-colors have almost the substantiality and force of oil-paintings, combined with a purity and transparency unattainable in the latter. MRS. MURRAY is represented by several large works, of which the most striking is a scene in a gulley, with a group of gypsies. The composition is interesting, and the whole picture is finished with more care than is usually observable in her works. Mr. A. F. BELLOWS has a sunny picture, called "An Afternoon in Surry, England." Mr. J. D. BELLE'S "Track of the Mountain Torrent" is monotonous in tone, but very faithful in drawing. The character of the rocks in the foreground is admirably rendered. "The Gardener's Daughter," by Mr. WM. MIGNERT, is rather thin in color, but the composition is agreeable, and the drawing accurate.

Among the attractions in the exhibition are a number of water-colors by foreign artists of distinction. JOHN GILBERT, whose name is familiar to most of our readers as that of an admirable illustrator of books, is represented by a charming picture, and HUNTS's admirers will be pleased to see a beautiful little sketch of the Mer de Glace from his natural and fastidious pencil. It is a trifle only, but interesting not only in itself but as an illustration of his method of drawing. "Cavaliers Drinking," by G. CATTERMOLE, "An Architectural Piece," by E. PRIOTT, and "A French Town," by PAUL MEURET, among others, will attract general attention. Of other pictures, and of these, we shall speak at greater length at some other time.

The Wages of Women—Action of Gen. Spinner.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, as one of many, to express through your columns the keen sense and appreciation which the women of the country entertain toward Gen. SPINNER for his eminently just and timely recommendation to Congress, that the pay of women employed in the Treasury Department be raised to the same standard as that of the men, and also for his noble vindication in his report of their efficiency and thoroughness.

The eyes of hundreds of capable, intelligent, undeserved employes in various departments of service are turned anxiously upon the Senate, hoping the bill may find as ready approval with them as it has with the House.

Gen. SPINNER'S firmness of principle, equity of dealing with the persons and affairs under his direction, and his intense scorn and hatred of tyranny and injustice in any shape, have won him the respect of all those connected with his bureau and so conversant with its business; while his well-known position in regard to finances should insure him the support of the party now in power as well as of all persons who wish to see the monetary affairs of our country prosperous and improved.

Hd. Gen. GRANT, whose fame during the war was so great for putting the right men in the right place, continues to exercise the same faculty in his position as President, we think he cannot prove to better advantage than in retaining Gen. SPINNER at the head of the Treasury, not only as a reward for honorable and efficient service, but because he is the right man for the post. E. J. C.

Letter from Speaker Colfax.

The Typographical Union of Milwaukee, Wis., commemorated Franklin's birthday by a banquet, at which the following letter from Speaker COLFAX was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your complimentary invitation is just received, but my public duties are very engrossing. Were it otherwise, I should be delighted to celebrate FRANKLIN'S birthday with you. Nearly twenty years' experience in a printing office made me feel almost as much a brother of the craft as a newspaper editor. Hoping that the occasion may be one of social reunions of the craft which I have attended more than ordinarily enjoyable, while the generous courtesy of my brethren of the Press, with but rare exceptions, has always made me confident that in my darkest manhood I enjoyed it as the protection of my life.

With the attractive programme that you send me, I know that you cannot fail to have a jolly time. And confident that those who feel at the end will look upon the hard-fisted, that those who ply the *Ticket* will not become *frisky*, and that those who work at the press will guard against getting the *far* too much *stuck*, I wish you, one and all, a gay and festive evening, and to be up on the morrow as fresh as a new font of type, refreshed and strengthened for the duties before you by the enjoyment of this fraternal commingling. Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A Large and Brilliant Meteor.

From the Rochester Democrat, Jan. 21.

People who were fortunate enough to be in the open air last night between 11 and 12 o'clock were electrified by a vision of magnificence, such as may never again be paralleled in a life time. At 10:50 o'clock the whole heavens burst into an instantaneous glare of INEFFABLE light, simultaneously there shot from the mid-heaven a clear, luminous ball of liquid fire, moving with swift and dashing rapidity obliquely across the vault. This phenomenon in appearance is not a single globe of light, presenting in its train two long, brilliant streamers, the brilliancies caused by the rapid movement. For nearly a minute the earthlest body there clearly, then, as about five degrees from the zenith, burst into two fragments, and swiftly passed toward the horizon beyond the lake.

The whole phenomenon, from the moment the whole firmament shone with an intensified yet mellow glare, clear and brilliant. The time occupied in its succession was little over a minute, and all who were so fortunate as to see it had ample opportunity to form a moderately accurate idea of its shape and direction. After bursting the light in no way diminished, and, until its absolute disappearance, or destruction, to another sphere, the light was clear and sustained.

ALBANY.

Announcement of the Assembly Committees—General Dissatisfaction—Complimentaries by the Democratic Legislature to the Lecturer on Political Morality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1869.

After sixteen days' incubation, the Speaker has at last announced the Assembly Committees. It was done immediately after the reading of the journal this morning, and amid the breathless silence of the House. As was to be expected, there is a good deal of disappointment and not a little bad feeling manifested, but it is generally conceded that the Speaker has taken care of his friends, both personal and political, so far as the circumstances would permit. Out of the thirty-three Committees, the Democrats get the Chairmanship of all but six or seven—so far as the vote in the Democratic caucus has yet been ascertained. The Speaker was up nearly all last night and the night before trying to fix things satisfactorily to all parties, and one or two important changes are said to have been made after 9 o'clock this morning. Among them is Mr. JACOBS, Democrat, of Kings County, who was last evening supposed to be a fixture on the Committee on Cities, but was, this morning, transferred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Neither he nor the Democratic members as a body, are satisfied with the number or the distribution of Democrats on the committees. They complain that they have not as many men as they are entitled to, and have not got the right men in the right places. THEODORE CANNEDY, of New-York, in their sole representative on the affairs of Cities, and BRUNS, of New-York, retains the place he filled last year on Railroads, and is the only Democrat on that Committee. The Democracy are allowed two members (HEISCHMAN and LYONS) on the Committee of Ways and Means; two (JACOBS and FRAZE) on Commerce and Navigation, and two (BRADBURNEY and WALSMAN) on Canals. So far as the Republicans are concerned, the Committees would give pretty general satisfaction, were it not for the party motives (growing out of the Senatorial contest) that are believed to have influenced their construction. One member of the Assembly failed to get a show on any Committee whatever, and he is the subject of general commiseration. His name is E. L. PATRICK, and he hails from Chenango County. Mr. HARDMAN, of New-York, called the attention of the Assembly to the slight that had been shown Mr. PATRICK, and in the generosity of his heart asked to be excused from the position that had been provided for himself on the "Aliens" Committee, in order to give his friend PATRICK a show. He said there were no "aliens" in his district that needed his services, but the House refused to excuse him. Mr. MUNSEY, of New-York, endeavored to "beat the amnesty" of the Republican Party by offering a resolution that SYDNEY MYERS, a colored man, be appointed additional door-keeper. Giving rise to debate, it was laid over under the rule. Mr. EMERSON sought to "test the consistency" of both parties in the matter of "equal taxation," by offering a bill to repeal the law exempting church property from taxation. It was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies. An effort was made to pass the bill, which went to a third reading yesterday, providing for the erection of a soldiers' monument in Central Park. Judge CARDOZO, and others, while approving of the monument, thought it should be erected by private subscription, as similar monuments had been in other counties. After a brief discussion the bill was recommitted.

The Senate went into Executive session again to-day, and confirmed another batch of Notaries Public. Report of this, or any other thing, was deemed worthy of note. GEO. WM. CURTIS lectures here to-night on "Political Morality." His coming to Albany with such a theme, just at this juncture, is regarded by the members as a personal insult to the Legislature, and although hand-bills, announcing the lecture, were laid on the desks of all the members, it is not likely any of them will have the courage to attend.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EDWARDS—Authorizing the Flushing and North Side Railroad to purchase the Flushing and Woodside and the New-York and Flushing Railroad, and consolidate the same.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To aid in the construction of the Rensselaer Railroad.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—In regard to boarding Broome County prisoners in the Albany or Onondaga County Penitentiaries. Also compelling the labor of Broome County prisoners.

By Mr. PALMER—In relation to savings in the Bowery Savings Bank.

By Mr. MONROE—Providing for amending the laws by directing that no ship, vessel, raft or merchandise shall be cast on any inland lake or river shall be deemed to belong to the people of the State, but may be redeemed by the owner or consignee upon the payment of a reasonable salvage and necessary expenses.

By Mr. FULTON—Investing in JOHN T. CONOVER all property in Columbia in the will case of G. A. Conover, deceased.

By Mr. MURPHY—Confirming the deed of EDWARD TOPP to lands on the corner of Hewitt and Schermerhorn avenues in Brooklyn.

By Mr. NORTON—Empowering the East Side Railroad to lay tracks from South Ferry to Grand-street, upon Smith, Broad, Peck, Cherry, Market, Monroe, Grand, Madison, New Chambers, William, South William and Whitehall streets.

BILLS PASSED.

To supply water to Binghamton.

To authorize the City of Lockport to purchase hose carriages and fire badges.

Permitting the citizens of Hamilton, Madison County, Vienna, Oneida County, and Clifton Park, Saratoga County, to vote by ballots for certain officers.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. MONROE introduced a resolution, which was carried, directing the Secretary of State to furnish the Senate with a draft of the laws for selecting certain classes of officers now elected by the people, and such other persons holding positions in corporations as may seem advisable to act as Notaries Public, and devolving upon them the powers and duties of Notaries. Also repealing the present law for the appointment of Notaries.

The following Notaries Public for New-York were confirmed in Executive session to-day: Jos. O'Brien, Wm. L. Lowe, F. E. Miller, Wm. L. Unmis, Peter J. McKnight, Jos. R. Lawrence, Jos. Gutman, Jr., Jas. Spencer, D. D. T. Lefferts, Jr., Wm. W. Burnham, John D. Van Buren, Jr., Henry Morford, A. T. Hillyer, Joseph Merrill, Robert B. Days, David Jackson, James Maxwell, Wm. P. Traphagen, James P. Walker, Henry R. Tiller, George P. Gow, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., James Price, Thomas F. Donnelly, Loring Wesson, J. L. Stillson, George W. Lemmey, Robert Campbell, E. F. Demilwest, George C. Priske, Uriah Welch, T. C. Jenkes, Wm. A. Dunham, John Clifton Gray, John A. Weed, Wm. C. Nicoll, A. R. McDonough, M. F. Dyer, F. Muller, Louis M. Doscher, R. F. Daley, R. R. Fordham, James R. Wells, Jr., Jason Bishop, Wm. Livingston, Jr., Jas. Lynch, Jr., E. Sloan, Edward Finn, Wm. B. Bird, Louis Fellows, Harvey Baldwin, Matthew Hendrick and Thomas H. Barnett.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Selkreg, Root, Thomas, Bates, Bassett, Hitchman, Lyon.

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Mosier, Lakes, Houston, Genin, Cornell, Lamoree, Jacobs, Frase.

On Canals—Messrs. Chase, Lesher, Avery, Burns, Hoyt, Bradbury, Woolman.

On Railroads—Messrs. Campbell, Davis, Wood, Baker, Alabaster, Doolittle, Irving.

On Banks—Messrs. Truman, Wright, Way, Butterfield, Gauss, Power, Burns.

On Insurance—Messrs. Richmond, Kendall, Schoonmaker, Hall, Fry of Oneida, Flagg, Prudence.

On the Two-Mile and Three-Mile Bills—Messrs. Alabaster, Whitbreth, Clark, Plunkett.

On Public Education—Messrs. Walker, Smith, Turtle, Hegeman, Ely, Lamson, Flagg.

On Grievances—Messrs. Root, Stuart, Randall, Bunker, Mitchell.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Hagaman, Sexton, Conover, Sullivan, Mosely.

On Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Calkins, Tuttle, Hastie, Hartman, O'Keefe.

On the Election and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Glock, Conger, Rich, Howard, Pearsall, of Queens.

On Claims—Messrs. Crook, Andrews, Clifford, Pearsall of Chenango, Hoffman.

On Internal Affairs—Messrs. Palmer, Farley, Austin, Thornton, Hodge, Steele, Burger.

On Public Health—Messrs. Carpenter, Kendall, Mitchell, Cook, Alabaster, Le Moree, Hasbrouck.

On Cities—Messrs. Genet, Cook, Cooke, Avery, Walker, Drahman.

On Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Gleason, Richmond, Hodges, Le Roy, Summers, Demers, T. G. Campbell.

On Affairs of Villages—Messrs. Richardson, Ray, Ferris, Clark, Ely, Stevens, Tighe.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Stevens, Sessions, Baker, Brandage, Howard, Reimer.

On Trade and Commerce—Messrs. Lathem, Hill, Butterfield, Tipton, Ferris.

On State Prisons—Messrs. Slocum, Gifford, Ray, Keegan, Calvin.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Smith, Hackett, Seery, Kiernan, Horton.

On Minor Litigation—Messrs. Donohue, Collins, Elmon, Andrews, Hoyt, Murphy, Paton.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Andrews, Gin, Whitmarsh, Baker, Lawrence, Hodges, Moody.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Rose, Fisher, Hackett, Wheaton, Calvin.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Glenn, Farrin, Cosgrove, Potter, Day, Hadden, Lawrence, Le Moree.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Ely, Thornton, Perry, Griffin, Lyon.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Bunker, Hastie, Carpenter, Dimmick, Kimball, Nestinger.

On Expenditures in the Executive Department—Messrs. Sargent, Perry, Pearsall, Decker, Halpin.

On Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Ray, Schoonmaker, Mitchell, Hasbrouck, Horton.

On Expenditures of Canals—Messrs. Davis, Amsden, Hixon, Kilham, Smith, Milnes, Sullen.

On Forest Relations—Messrs. Hunted, Kilmer, Sargent, Glenn, Sargent, Porter, Smith.

The Speaker made the following appointments:

Engrossing Messenger—Samuel M. Stuart, of Erie.

Assistant Messenger—Wm. L. Wallace, of Livingston.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. W. Reynolds, of Albany.

Doorkeeper—Wm. Ripley, of Chenango; Charles H. Smith, of Otsego; George Moore, of New-York City; Henry W. Shipman, of Broome; Joseph Gardner, of Schenectady; C. V. Hammond, of Montgomery; Charles F. Hunkel, of Wayne; Ed. H. Beck, of Tompkins; J. O. Hewitt, of Onondaga.

Speaker's Messenger—Elmer Carpenter, of New-York City; Robert Gray, of Albany.

Messenger's Messenger—Henry Keller, of Albany; James E. Fiest, of Albany.

Clerk's Appointments—Assistant Clerk—S. S. Hasbrouck, of Ulster; Department Clerk—William Bunn, of Chenango; Journal Clerk—Addison G. Bundick, of Madison; Assistant Journal Clerk—William W. Fiscus, of Westchester; Financial Clerk—J. P. Boughton, of St. Lawrence; Engrossing Clerk—Nicholas T. Tucker, of Albany; Department Clerk—Walter M. Dollman, of Onondaga; Clerk Committee on Engrossing Bills—Otis G. Hinckley, of Chautauqua; Librarian—Albert H. Blossom, of Erie; Assistant Librarian—C. C. Gilbert, of Saratoga; Clerk's Messenger—Marvin R. Kenyon, of Livingston; Bank Messenger—Charles T. Dunwell, of Warren; Lobby Messenger—Temple Parker, of Chautauqua; Engrossing Room Messenger—Charles L. Keyes, of Albany.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KERRIGAN—To amend the Militia law.

By Mr. STEWARD—To settle the claim of Thomas G. Gibson, a former Clerk of Clinton Prison.

By Mr. FRASE—To incorporate the Margaretville Retreat for the Insane.

By Mr. BAKER—Relative to claims against the town of Copenhagen.

By Mr. HUNTER—To open certain streets in Brooklyn, E. D.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—To facilitate possession of lands in actions for dower. Also, to facilitate the transfer of real estate in Kings County.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Relative to notaries public.

By Mr. EMMAN—To enable the Comptroller to pay moneys to CHARLES WARNE.

By Mr. MITCHELL—To amend the Metropolitan act.

By Mr. FRASE—To amend the Metropolitan Excise law.

By Mr. SEYMOUR—To incorporate the East Side Savings Bank. Also, in relation to the poor statistics.

By Mr. FLUNKETT—Relative to the construction of piers in the North River.

By Mr. COOK—In relation to highways in Ontario County.

By Mr. PALMER—In relation to the collection of taxes in Lisbon. Also, to make Harrison Creek a public highway.

By Mr. HOYT—To confirm a title of real estate of the Congregational Society of Saratoga. Also, in relation to the Union-avenue Association of Saratoga Springs.

By Mr. KERN—For the relief of DAVID HARVEY, of Saratoga County.

By Mr. FRANKLIN—To establish a Receiver of Taxes in Flushing. Also, for the preservation of fish in Flushing Bay. Adjourned.

The Quartermaster-General's Report.

The report of the Quartermaster-General of the State contains the following in regard to the war claims against the General Government:

During the last session of Congress an effort was made by the joint legislatures of the two States, for a joint commission to adjust all unsettled business of this character between the State and General Government upon an equitable basis, but without success. It was therefore deemed advisable to urge the settlement of such portion of the account as had been allowed and passed upon, free from objections raised by the Treasury Department. For this purpose I visited Washington and secured the further credit of $81,021 12.

Under the existing laws and rules of the Department, I judge that not more than fifty per cent. of the balance of this claim can be allowed, owing to the informality of vouchers and the irregularities practiced at the time the expense was incurred. Congressional action should be solicited to obviate the difficulties in the way of a settlement, and for the allowance of interest amounting to about $160,000 due the State upon money advanced during the year 1861. Authority should be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to receive vouchers properly certified by the State authorities covering such legitimate and incidental expenses as can be shown to have been necessary at the time they were incurred. The labor incident to the preparing and presenting of the claim has been drawn from several military departments, and has lacked that efficiency which the importance of the duty demands. In view, therefore, of the difficulties to be encountered, the labor required, and the time which must necessarily elapse under the present management, I would respectfully recommend the passage of a law giving authority to the Comptroller to employ a competent agent, at a rate of compensation not exceeding a certain percentage upon the amount credited to the State, and to be in lieu of all salaries and expenses, in order to insure a full and speedy settlement.

By direction of His Excellency, I have exercised supervision over the military agencies and Soldiers' Home during the year.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Text of the Treaty Negotiated by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson, and now Pending in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

The following is the full text of the *Alabama* claims treaty negotiated at London, Jan. 14, 1869, by Lord CLARENDON and REVERDY JOHNSON, and which is now pending in the Senate of the United States for ratification:

Whereas, Claims have been made upon various times, since the adjournment of the Commission, by citizens of the United States and Great Britain of Feb. 8, 1853, upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty on the part of the citizens of the United States, and upon the Government of the United States by the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and whereas some of said claims are still pending and undecided before the Tribunals of the United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which exist between the two Governments, have, after long discussion, agreed upon their progress by means of a convention, and have named their Plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, REVERDY JOHNSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Her Britannic Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Lord CLARENDON, &c., &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and all claims on the part of individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the Government of the United States, which may have been presented to either Government for the other position, with the other, since the exchange of ratifications at London, Feb. 8, 1853, which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in article 5, hereinafter, shall be referred to two Commissioners, one to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two Commissioners shall be named by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate and by Her Britannic Majesty. The aforesaid Commissioners shall meet at the earliest practicable period after they shall have been respectively named, and before entering on the discharge of their duties shall make a declaration under oath that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection to their own country, upon all such claims as shall be laid before them as the part of the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty, respectively, and such declaration shall be attached on the record of their proceedings. The Commissioners shall then and there proceed to act jointly in the case of any other business, name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and in each and every case in which the Commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give, it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator of umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so to be chosen to be arbitrator (or umpire) shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence or incapacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, or in the event of any such person having been named, or agreed, to act as such arbitrator or umpire in a particular case, the place shall be filled up in the same manner as aforesaid, to act as such arbitrator or umpire in the place and stead of the person so originally named or agreed upon, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

ART. 2. The Commissioners shall then forthwith and jointly or severally proceed to the examination of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims, in such order, and in such manner, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments. They shall be bound to receive such evidence and to hear such arguments as either may be presented to them by or on behalf of their respective Governments in support of and in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each Government, on each claim, to speak and answer for his Government, and to receive the whole or any part of the evidence submitted to the arbitrator or umpire in any such case, if they shall think fit so to do, instead of receiving the same in the form in which it may be presented by any claimant or agent. They shall be at liberty to call for such additional evidence as they may think fit to require, from the Government of the country against which the claim is made, and the Government of the country against which the claim is made, shall be entitled to answer and comment upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting, which shall be held in the City of Washington.

ART. 4. All sums of money which may be awarded by the Commissioners, or by the arbitrator or umpire, on account of any claims, shall be paid in coin or its equivalent, as the case may be, within eighteen months after the date of the decision, without interest.

ART. 5. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings at this Commission to be a full, perfect and final settlement of every claim upon either Government of the part of the subjects or citizens of the other, referred to the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, and mutually engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said Commission, be considered and treated as totally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ART. 6—The Commissioners and the arbitrator or umpire shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and shall appoint and employ a clerk or other person to assist them in the conduction of the business which may come before them. A secretary and clerks are to be appointed conjointly. The whole expenses of the Commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed equally between the two Governments.

ART. 7. The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be, within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of January, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed,) CLARENDON, L. S.
REVERDY JOHNSON, L. S.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The Proposition to Unite the Postal and Telegraphic System—Statistics of the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, laid before the House Committee on Post Offices, to-day, a paper on the proposed union of the telegraph and postal system. This paper presents a thorough and exhaustive statement of the present condition of the electric telegraph in Europe and America. The Company has evidently taken great pains to collect the most accurate information upon the subject, and the facts presented therefore possess more than ordinary interest and value. The statistics show that there is a larger number of telegraph offices, in proportion to the population, in this country than in any other in the world. While in Europe there is but one telegraph office for every 47,651 of its inhabitants, in the United States there is one for every 7,549. The total number of telegrams transmitted in Europe per annum, according to the official reports, is 18,653,000, at an expense of $15,266,000. The average cost was 81 54-5 cents per message. The Western Union Telegraph Company transmits 10,067,000 telegrams per annum, at a cost of $5,726,000, being an average of 57 cents per message. The European statistics include Ireland in international and transit messages, and thus present a larger number of telegrams than are actually transmitted, as the same message is sometimes counted in several countries, while those of the Western Union Telegraph Company are counted but once, although they may traverse thousands of miles in reaching their destination. Making a proper allowance for the duplication in counting in Europe, the actual number of dispatches sent was 14,013,000, at an average cost of 81 cents. In this country, in consequence of the telegraphic administration connected with the Post Office. In Prussia and Spain the telegraphs are under the control of the Minister of the Interior. In Russia, Prussia and Italy they belong to the Ministry of Public Works. In Belgium the telegraph, railways and Post Offices form a general direction under the Minister of Public Works, but are kept distinct. In Austria the administration of the telegraphs and the Post Office were at one time united, but it was found expedient to separate them. In Switzerland the telegraphic organization is nearly the same as France. The Post Office, Customs and private establishments supply the telegraph with a auxiliary staff, but all the persons employed in the transmission of telegrams depend on the administration of telegraphs for their compensation, and in the annual Budget an appropriation is made for that service distinct from the post. An effort was made in France, in 1851, to consolidate the Post and telegraph service, but owing to the strong opposition evinced on the part of the outer functionary or boss service to such amalgamation, it was relinquished. It was not until several years after the introduction of the electric telegraph in America that it was adopted in the people by any European Government; even in France the electric telegraph was established as late as 1851, and its spread throughout the Empire was exceedingly slow. The semaphore, a defective and inefficient system of conveying intelligence by the exhibition of signals, was still in use, and notwithstanding the strong advantages of the electric telegraph, the Government was reluctant to employ it. The extent of lines and wire belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company is more than twice that of France, three times greater than that of Prussia, and equals the aggregated systems of Austria, Prussia, the lesser German States, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland, and it is increasing in larger ratio than any European system. The Western Union Telegraph Company has added to its lines during the year 1868 more than 6,000 miles of wire, or as much as the entire system of Belgium. In no country is the telegraph so widely used by the masses, and nowhere else has there ever been so earnest an endeavor made to serve the people faithfully and satisfactorily. The cost of construction of the telegraph lines in Great Britain and Ireland is $1,038,000 per mile. On this basis the value of the lines belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company is $52,166,075 56. The Western Union Telegraph Company has 8,321 telegraph offices, 50,700 miles of line, 97,416 miles of wire, 305 submarine cables, and 4,861 skilled persons now in employ. The Company has the telegraphic facilities for traffic in those countries where it is under Governmental control than those where it is left to private enterprise is shown by official statistics to be entirely erroneous. In Continental Europe, where the telegraph are under Government control, there are but 4,347 offices for a population of over 206,000,000; while Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States, where the telegraph has hitherto been left to the control of the people, furnish 8,689 telegraph offices for a population of 84,000,000. The number of telegrams transmitted per annum in Continental Europe is only 12,466,000; while there were sent by the people of the three countries where it has been hitherto free from Government monopoly, 16,471,000. The tariff of charges averages $1 09 in Continental Europe, counting the messages actually transmitted; while in the three countries where the people manage the business, it averages but 51 cents. Private enterprise has laid the submarine cables through the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean Seas, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Vineyard Sound, the Strait of Florida, the English Channel, the North Sea, and the German and Atlantic Oceans. It is a suggestive fact that the amount of news furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company to the United States, for an aggregate sum of $621,000 per annum, is considerably greater than the entire telegraphic correspondence of continental Europe, for which those Governments receive $11,000,000. The press rate for domestic telegrams has been stated at 81 08, while the average cost of Press telegrams in the United States, under our competitive system, is but 1¼ cents.

The bill introduced by Mr. WASHBURNE for the establishment of Government lines, provides for a general tariff of 1 cent per word, with an additional charge of 2 cents for delivery, and stipulates that a reduction of not more than fifty per cent shall be made for Press reports. This rate would increase the average cost of news for the Press of the United States more than three hundred per cent; and should the plan be adopted, the newspapers would be compelled to pay the entire tax of $1,000,000 per annum for the privilege of their own enterprise. It is known that our telegraphic rates are lower than the highest foreign rates; the average Atlantic rates are lower than the average foreign rates, and the lowest American rates are lower than the lowest foreign rates. In order that a fair comparison may be made between the American and European systems of telegraphy, so far as the rate of charges is concerned, the Company presents a list of sixty of the principal stations in Europe and the same number in the United States, with the tariff and distances in each line from London and New-York, respectively, by which it appears that the rates from London are more than twice as much upon an average for the messages sent from New-York. In Belgium one message is sent to each seventh person, in Great Britain one to each five, and in the United States one to each two and a half. The proportion of telegrams to letters in Great Britain is one to 12; in Switzerland one to sixty-nine, in Belgium one to thirty-seven, and in the United States one to twenty-two. The proposition of Mr. WASHBURNE to deprive telegrams by letter-carriers is shown to be impracticable, as there are only forty-six places where the Post Office has established free delivery of letters out of a total of 29,000 Post Offices in the United States. The amount of business done upon a wire in a given time is very much greater in this country than in any other. In Europe there are nearly three times as many miles of wire as there are in this country; and yet the wires in the United States transmit more telegraphic matter per annum than all the lines of Europe combined. This singular fact is explained by the superior character and ability of our operating staff, and the more reliable construction of our lines. It is worthy of mention that while the rates for telegraphing in the United States do not average much more than half as much as the European charges for the same distance, yet the cost of labor and material is nearly three times as great here as in Europe. The average weekly earnings in England, for all kinds of labor, including professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, and industrial, are $3 16, while on the Continent of Europe the average is considerably less. Letter-carriers in England receive 24 cents per day, and in the United States, $2 18. The number of letter-carriers employed by the British Post Office Department, for the year 1866, was 11,149, and the total expenditure for the same, $3,244,000, or an average of $292 85 per annum for each man. The number of letter-carriers employed by the Post Office Department of the United States, for the year 1866, was 865, and the total expenditure for the same, $660,236, being an average of $663 77 for each man. The British Post Office delivered 706,000,000 letters for the year 1866, while the United States Post Office delivered but 55,000,000. The assertion that the consolidation of the telegraph lines in the United States caused an increase in the rates for telegraphing, is not true. In no instance has the tariff been increased since the consolidation; on the contrary, there has been a steady decrease, the rates to more than 1,000 stations have been reduced, and the rates have still being steadily continued. The Western Union Telegraph Company is now preparing a new tariff of rates based upon six-line distances between all stations, which will still further slightly and cheapen the tariff. The policy and practice of the Company favor a reduction of the rates on distances as rapidly as the earnings will permit, and they are free to admit, and do offer, if the Government will abolish its tax on the receipts for transmitting telegrams, to lower its rates until the reduction upon the gross amount of business done shall be twice as much as the tax exacted. This would lessen the rate for telegraphing one-half, and would be a far better plan for furnishing cheaper telegraphic facilities to the people than the construction and operation of Government lines at the expense of the National Treasury, not to mention the creation of a new army of office-holders to operate the Government lines. In Great Britain, where there are 2,151 telegraph stations, only one-fourth of the gross receipts are taken in at eighteen stations, fifteen per cent. at eighty-one stations, and only nine per cent. at the remains. Even of the seventy-six per cent. received at the eighteen stations, one-half of that whole percentage was received in London, and one quarter from the other cities. In France three hundred stations collect 178,333 out of a total of 1,077,890 francs per annum, and of the amount paris collects 2,794,769 francs, being more than one-third of the total receipts of the whole Empire. The Western Union Telegraph Company receives its revenues in a similar manner from 1,000 offices. It receives seventy-five per cent. also from 3,195 offices. Mr. WASHBURNE's bill provides for incorporating the United States Postal Telegraph Company, and to establish a postal telegraph system, provides for the establishment of telegraph lines to all cities and villages of 5,000 inhabitants and over in the United States. Were this scheme to be adopted, and the Government thus entered into partnership with the new Company upon the telegraph business, in accordance with the terms of the bill, what is to become of the smaller towns? According to the census of 1860, there are only 316 cities and villages in the United States having inhabitants necessary to entitle them to an office under the postal system. Who want to be the people of such towns? The remaining 2,818 towns now having offices? Private companies if driven out of the field by the establishment of this semi-Government competing line could not do it, and as this scheme makes no provision for them they must necessarily be deprived of the facilities they now enjoy. Under this bill Arkansas, Florida and Oregon would not be entitled to an office; Minnesota, Mississippi and South Carolina to but one; Alabama, North Carolina, Texas and Vermont to but two each; Delaware and Tennessee to but three each; Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky and Michigan to but four each; and Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, New-Hampshire, R

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current rates, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	111	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regis. 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all moneys promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities, on commission.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY. Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to [illegible], Boston, will be received until noon FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, and the accepted bids declared. WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees. NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. AT AN ELECTION HELD MONDAY, 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year: NICHOLAS C. MILLER, FREDERICK MEAD, LEVI APGAR, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, D. R. MARTIN, E. K. THURBER, GEO. W. SAVAGE, E. CORNELL WHITE, O. W. F. RANDOLPH, ERASTUS T. TEFFT, JOHN F. PUPKE, ALLAN HAY, MARTIN Y. BUNN, CHAS. E. BEEBE, EDGAR PINCHOT, JAMES FLANAGAN, JOHN H. HOLDANE, JAMES WALLACE, CHAS. H. BROOKS, THOS. M. WHEELER, JOHN R. FLANAGAN, WM. R. GILES, S. S. CHAMBERLIN, ADOLPH EBERHARDT, CHARLES SPEAR, CHAS. B. RICHARD, WM. W. OWENS, T. C. KIMBALL, JOHN H. WHITE, JAMES M. REQUA, ALEX. BONNELL. At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held this day, the following named persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: WM. A. WHEELOCK, HENRY A. SMYTHE, FRANCIS SKIDDY, FRED'K W. COGGILL, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, CHAS. G. LANDON, SIMON BERNHEIMER, NATHAN A. BALDWIN, ROBERT H. BERDELL. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously reelected President, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President for the ensuing year. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE BERGEN OIL AND COAL COMPANY do hereby certify and report as follows: That their capital stock is $2,000,000, in 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each; of which 199,955 shares, full paid, issued for property, and 45 shares, full paid, issued for cash; and that the amount of the existing debt is about $113,000, including mortgage bonds. NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869. F. HOWLAND, President. R. BURKHALTER, JAMES C. McANDREW, J. LEAYCRAFT, N. LAWRENCE, Majority of Directors. City and County of New-York, ss.: C. R. GRIFFIN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, and that the foregoing certificate is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. C. R. GRIFFIN. Sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1869. JNO. R. NELSON, Notary Public, New-York City.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy. Dated TROY, Jan. 21, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors. FRS. SIMS, Cashier. This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO. BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. No. 19 William-st., New-York. No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869. AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: UNION ADAMS, ROBERT DUNLAP, WILLIAM S. CORWIN, THOMAS McCLELLAND, CHARLES G. CORNELL, BENJAMIN F. SEALEY, CONRAD BRAKER, JR., JOHN [illegible], WILLIAM H. KIPP. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the office, No. 21 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JACOB R. MOORE, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by S. SKAATS & BRO. No. 19 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG. No. 61 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is $2,250,000, LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE. THE LARGER PORTION OF THIS ISSUE HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 105 miles.

Finished, fully stocked, and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From unqualified assurances and satisfactory proofs, received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.

Government securities, at market rates, will be taken in exchange for these Bonds.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers. TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., or to DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS. ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than....$3,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than....6,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:
ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7½ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 27 Wall-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st., BANKERS AND BROKERS. STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE. $350,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO. Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds. Apply to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Broadway.

J. M. WEITH & CO., DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES, No. 15 New-st., and No. 72 Broadway. Offer for sale: Mobile and Ohio [illegible]. Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Interest Bonds. Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds. Virginia Registered Stock. Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage Bonds. Memphis and Charleston Stock.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI. Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the American Umbrella Frame Company will be held on the 15th day of February, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M. at their office, No. 139 [illegible], in the City of New-York, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars. A. STEWART BLACK, SIEGMUND T. MEYER, DUDLEY M. FERGUSON, AARON JACOBS, JOHN N. HAYWARD, Majority of Trustees. Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869. AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at the Banking-house, on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year: JNO. S. DICKINSON, EDWIN S. KNOWLTON, JOS. T. SANGER, [illegible] DATER, JOHN ELLIOTT, TIMOTHY H. PORTER, JOHN FALCONER, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, HENRY J. BAKER, C. F. DAVENPORT, ALBERT G. LEE, WM. R. FOSTER, JOHN H. STOUT, A. A. SELOVER, HARVEY E. HICKS. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. JOHN S. DICKINSON was unanimously reelected President and Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMAN was unanimously reelected Vice-President. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869. AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year: EDWIN HOYT, TIM. G. CHURCHILL, JOSEPH STUART, JOSEPH E. HOYT, JOHN M. FURMAN, HENRY SWIFT, CHARLES L. ANTHONY, GEORGE OPDYKE, PHILO C. CALHOUN. And Inspectors of the next election: S. L. SOLLES, E. F. LEE, Jr., T. BELKNAP, Jr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. PHILO C. CALHOUN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President. S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, A. D. 1848, the KALMIA MILLS COMPANY, incorporated under said act and the amendments thereto, make the following report: The amount of their capital stock is ($300,000) three hundred thousand dollars, the whole of which has been issued for the payment in full for real estate, mill, machinery and improvements thereon, including manufactured and unmanufactured goods necessary to their business. The amount of the existing debts of the Company is eighty thousand nine hundred dollars, ($80,900,) and not in excess thereof. [Five-cent revenue stamp canceled.] J. G. M. PATON, M. FURMAN HUNT, JULIUS GERSON, A. J. CAMERON, Majority of Trustees. State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: M. F. HUNT, being duly sworn, says: That he is Treasurer and Secretary of the Kalmia Mills Company, and that the foregoing report is true, of his own knowledge. M. F. HUNT. Sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1869. E. E. WATSON, Notary Public. [Five-cent revenue stamp canceled.]

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869. NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC AND ALL BANKS are cautioned against receiving or negotiating a check for twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars, dated May 3, 1868, drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank by L. R. JEROME in favor of CATH. H. JEROME, and purporting to be certified by said bank, as the liability of said bank is denied. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY give notice, that on Feb. 15, 1869, they will pay a cash dividend of seven per cent. on their preferred stock, and will divide in common stock Ten per Cent. to their preferred stockholders, and Fourteen per Cent. on their common stockholders, according to the list of stockholders on Jan. 23. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., to Feb. 15, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating fifty (50) shares New-York National Exchange Bank stock certificate, No. 185, with blank power attached, standing in name of John S. Martin, same having been lost and transfer stopped. JOHN S. MARTIN.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property; none but first mortgages will be taken. Apply immediately to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 165 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 192 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL....$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869....273,842
ASSETS....$773,842
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. GEO. E. HODGDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Co., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 8th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12. A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 26, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 8th of January next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869. The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 21st inst. to 1st prox. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED? OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE. 28TH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. JAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869. A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 18th day of January, 1869, at No. 132 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of tax, is payable on demand. JAN. 18. WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax. HENRY KIP, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, will be paid upon the common stock of this Company on the 15th February next, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the books on the 23d inst. The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, the 16th proximo, at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869. A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5. Six per Cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 45 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 15th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed from the said 15th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY. THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 18th inst. WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868. THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox. The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 11, 1869. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1869. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next. GEO. E. CHASE, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE per Cent., also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF per Cent., both free from Government tax, and payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHARLES RAMSBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand. A. WILLEY, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869. THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst. CYRUS PECK, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 138 BROADWAY. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 183 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869. THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE Co. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT the office of this Company, on Jan. 4, inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: TIMOTHY R. BURGER, DANIEL D. WHITNEY, THOMAS MORTON, ABM. WAKEMAN, HENRY DAVID, H. G. HATFIELD, CHARLES JENKINS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL, M. M. VAN BUREN, ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE, J. W. BROWN, R. McFEELEY, EDWARD R. COWLES, R. S. SMITH, Jr., J. J. McKINNEY, J. WINDMULLER, EDWARD SCULLY, THOMAS FESSENDEN, HARRISON P. LISCOMB, GEORGE TUGNOT, CHARLES C. WHITE, SAMUEL BLOCH, NATHAN WORLEY, W. M. MONTANYEA, S. A. MAYNERAN, JOHN A. BAUSH, WILLIAM MILES, JAMES NEEVES, DANIEL D. SCHANK, THOMAS WEBB, NELSON SAMMIS, GEORGE C. JENKINS, JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, J. A. CHILDS, CLEMENT A. FASSON, WILLIAM VAN RAMS, DAVID CONKLIN, J. E. WOOLEY, R. SLYDENBURG, J. C. WINANS. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. John C. Winans was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, SITUATE ON The Grand Central Avenue,

a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,300 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH AND 5TH AVS., 116TH, 119TH AND 120TH STS., AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 4TH-AV.—Three lots west side 4th-av., 25.3 south of 120th-st., each 25.3 by 80 feet. 5TH-AV.—One lot southeast corner of 5th-av. and 117th-st., 25.3 by 110 feet. 116TH-ST.—Four lots north side 116th-st., 520 feet east of 5th-av., each 25 by 100.10. 119TH-ST.—Four lots north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 25 by 100.10. 119TH-ST.—Four lots north side 119th-st., 445 feet west of 4th-av. 120TH-ST.—Two lots south side 120th-st., 80 feet west of 4th-av.

70TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, 60,000 TONS of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during February, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers. THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salesrooms and Art Galleries, (Astor-place.) LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, the private library of Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., comprising an exceedingly select and choice assortment of theological works, embracing fine editions of the standard English and American divines, many handsomely bound; also many valuable, illustrated and miscellaneous books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE-STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869. I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 draught horses, 15 carts, 11 sets of harness and 3 portable forges. For further information, apply at this office or at the office on the works. Terms of sale, cash. Q. A. GILLMORE, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer. BY J. R. MISTUMS, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, within their stores: 105 cases fresh Naples LEMONS. 15 boxes fresh Naples LEMONS, landing. 50 barrels French CHESTNUTS.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OFFICE furniture, pianos, safes, plated ware, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a large and varied stock of goods removed for convenience of sale, which will be absolute. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, for cash, the steamship Atlantic, with her tackle, apparel, &c. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858. The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 29, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. NEW-YORK, October 13, 1868. The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same time and place. This postponement is a continuation in regular succession of previous postponements legally made in this case from time to time, all of which have been duly advertised in designated newspapers. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869. jan22-law10tMar.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855, Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau, To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent and exchange School properties. Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE. All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 213 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 26 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 16 weeks begins Feb. 15. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c. FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penman.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 12. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. A. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869. F. A. ANDREWS.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WELL RECOMMENDED, graduated at the University of France, and lately arrived, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family, where his services would be compensated to full board. Address A. Z., No. 738 Broadway, basement.

A YOUNG LADY EDUCATED IN PARIS and experienced in teaching, desires to give a few French lessons, at home, or at the pupil's residence; best reference given from her pupils. Call at No. 210 East 16th-st.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes to make an engagement, either in a school or private family, as teacher of the English branches. Address A. C., Brooklyn Post Office.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES taught by Prof. ANGLADE. Address Powers' Hotel, No. 16 Park-row.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,688, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to E. P. Sponce. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to E. STUHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE GODLAND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. MANSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB LINCKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 151 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 151 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. SAMSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 280 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY BOGERT and ROBERT D. EVANS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 30 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS A. BENNETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 1, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 21, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BELL and ROBERT YELVERTON, bankrupts.—No. 1,789.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William J. Bell and Robert Yelverton, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1869. ja8-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TATNALL BAILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Tatnall Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1869. ja8-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY L. CASE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry L. Case, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business in the City of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 5th day of January, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja15-law3wF No. 137 Broadway.

NO. 1,391.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WASHINGTON SCOLLAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 14th day January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Washington Scollay, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja15-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 858.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BURGOYNE BISHOP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Burgoyne Bishop, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja15-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,968.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD G. KLINCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard G. Klinck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. ja8-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 375.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. SHELDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Sheldon, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja8-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,052.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY OAKSMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sidney Oaksmith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869. EDWARD HARTNAGLE, Assignee, ja8-law3wF No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAVE FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gustave Frank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,979.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick Nichols, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. ja22-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. REICHMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Reichmann, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja8-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of December, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL H. ROSENBERG, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 22 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 22, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LAZARUS LEWINE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 22 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 22, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SELAH REEVE, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 22, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIGISMUND ABELES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 22, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES A. DAVIDSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2½ o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 22, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES B. COTTER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 30 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 22, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE E. BOROTT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 30 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 22, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL McKEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Samuel McKee, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1869. ja22-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. CLARK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James B. Clark, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1869. ja22-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HALLOCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by William Hallock, of the town of Warwick, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1869. ja22-law3wF GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS KELLY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Cornelius Kelly, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 151 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja22-law3wF

NO. 1,922.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA M. CROFT, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joshua M. Croft, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja8-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD F. WOODS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernard F. Woods, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja8-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. DRAKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Drake, of the town of Cochecton, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Cochecton, New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868. JAMES J. CURTIS, of the town of Cochecton, N. Y., Assignee. ja8-law3wF

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 257 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Asst.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. R. H. BULL, President. I. F. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE Novelty Iron Works, NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND experience, a position of trust as housekeeper in the family of a widower, or where the wife is an invalid; children, if young, an inducement; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. E., Box No. 2,209 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED American ladies, situations as housekeepers; are fully competent and have good references; will work for the interest of their employers; in a private family, hotel, or any respectable establishment. Can be seen through this week at 102 6th-av., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress, take care of children, dress hair, &c., or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 80 7TH-AV., City or country situations for large number first-class cooks, cooks, washers, ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, house workers, for private families, boarding-houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; makes excellent bread and pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $14; in a boarding-house or private family. Call at No. 302 East 40th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE CAPABLE woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or would like to wait on an invalid lady; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,200 Broadway, near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH the best of City reference, a situation in a private family, or nurse and sew for a lady who boards; quick at the needle; will wash the baby. Wages $16. Call No. 302 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, the washing of a few gentlemen or private families at her own residence; the best of City references given. Apply to Mrs. BROWN, No. 405 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED CHAMBERMAID and fine washer, a situation; would take the place of laundress, or to do the cooking and assist with the washing. Apply at No. 48 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG French woman, (a native of Paris,) as first-class cook in a private family; is a first-class pastry cook; good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN A SITUATION to do general housework in a small, plain family; is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 East 20th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; can do up ladies' muslins in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 Lexington-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, the other as waitress; good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 461 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook; understands all sorts of cooking; is a good baker; has a smart little girl 9 years old; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 East 20th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 121 East 23d-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of a baby or grown children, assist with chamberwork or make herself useful. Apply for two days at Mrs. RUSSELL'S, No. 246 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second story, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands English, French and American cooking; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 3 Cottage, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress in a hotel or public institution; thoroughly understands the washing-machine; best reference given. Can be seen at No. 133 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; has a little girl 10 years old that can wait on the door. Call at No. 247 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; can do fluting; or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 145 East 9th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; one who understands fluting and can bring the best City references. Apply at No. 1,237 Broadway, corner 31st-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in City or country; terms moderate; best of reference. Call at No. 305 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references. Address M. H., No. 380 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place; can do plain sewing. Call at her present employer's for two days, No. 202 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl in an American family to do general housework. Apply at No. 165 Hester-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 130 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 3d-av., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of baking; best of City reference. Call at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good laundress; City reference given. Call at No. 81 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SIMMS' FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS Agency, No. 122 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., male and female, to fill every capacity at the shortest notice.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Swiss Protestant man as coachman and gardener; can milk, if required; has good references from his last employers; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the hotel Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address J. S. D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PETROLEUM refiner, 75 per cent.; being eight years in the business; good reference. Call at No. 123 West-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, of long experience in the City; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 36 Lexington-av., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical flower gardener. Andreas M. NIVATE, Humboldt-st., Union Hill, N. J.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

LAW—POSITION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED managing clerk, admitted; views moderate. Address O. H. H., Box No. 111 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE WANTED to open a free test office for Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in each of the Southern States, Canada and Pacific Coast. Large profits and constant employment, requiring but small capital. Those who wish can call and see the remarkable cures performed for scores of people every day, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or address R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. This is a volume of 800 pages, which every business man and every professional man will want. Price $3.50. Agents canvassing books are now ready. Apply to O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESpectable girl as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; must be well recommended; German preferred. Address No. 319 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY salesman; one who can command a large retail trade preferred. Address, with reference, Box No. 3,460 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS FOR STORE shelving, at No. 1,205 4th-av., Brooklyn, E. D., near South 1st-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO, A WAITress and a laundress; good City references required. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 39 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age. Address, stating particulars, M., Box No. 152 Times Office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PLUMBER AND ONE tinman to go a short distance in the country. Apply to ADEE & DELEERE, No. 220 Water-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward, Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS. Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, No. 8 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices at A. KLABER'S Marbleworks, No. 30 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 136 and 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 214 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.......ROUSSEAU.......SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 23d January, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at noon. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA.......Jan. 20 | RUSSIA.......Feb. 10
JAVA.......Jan. 27 | CHINA.......Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN.......Feb. 3 | CUBA.......Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold. Cabin.......$130 | Second Cabin.......$80. Cabin to Paris.......$145. No steerage passengers carried. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE. Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA.......Jan. 23 | EUROPA.......Feb. 13
BRITANNIA.......Jan. 30 | INDIA.......Feb. 20
COLUMBIA.......Feb. 6 | IOWA.......Feb. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $33. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA.......Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN.......Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA.......Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA.......Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage, to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.......Jan. 28 | PALMYRA.......Feb. 4
ABYSSINIA.......Feb. 11 | SIBERIA.......Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK. Cabin.......$80 Gold. Steerage.......$30 Currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. ANCHOR LINE. The steamship IOWA, Capt. HEDDERWICK, will sail on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, for above port direct. For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. — Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43 and 48
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA. THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama shortly after the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika. For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, FOUR TIMES A MONTH On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. JAN. 23—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. W. H. WEST. Steamer leaving Feb. 1 commences connecting with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 3, 1869, for China and Japan. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month: MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. [illegible] Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports. For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 114 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA. Carrying the United States mails. The well-known steamship VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAPIDAN follows.......Jan. 30.
BIENVILLE follows.......Feb. 6.
DE SOTO follows.......Feb. 13.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Cabin passage $20.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau.......Jan. 23. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.......Jan. 28. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......Feb. 4. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: GEO. CROMWELL.......VAILL.......SATURDAY, Jan. 23. GEO. WASHINGTON.......GAGER.......SATURDAY, Jan. 30. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. P. H. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $50 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can secure a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. U., Box No. 160 Post Office.

A LADY OCCUPYING A MODERN HOUSE near Irving Hall and the Academy of Music will let a choice of handsomely-furnished rooms with or without board. Apply at No. 132 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 9th-st., one block from Broadway.—Handsomely-furnished connecting rooms; also parlor and bedroom; excellent single rooms for gentlemen; good table. Reference exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE fourth floor, facing south, to let with board. Also, a basement room suitable for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 399 Greenwich-st.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished room, on second floor, to let, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

NO. 34 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—A rare opportunity for one or two adults to secure superior rooms, with board, in a private family, by immediate application.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT front room, with board for two, $25 a week; no children; and a fine hall room, $8, in the first-class house No. 146 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire to obtain board on the west side of Harlem in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, D. S. S., Box No. 1,448 Post Office, N. Y.

NO. 115 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—To let, parlor and basement floors and two rooms on third floor, to a small family of adults. See reference required.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS IN GOOD locations, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 71 West 28th-st.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 17 East 30th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR below 30th-st.—A large and elegantly furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements.

NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND University-place, a single room with plate, on second floor, with board. Dinner, 6 P. M.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

AT NO. 218 EAST 12TH-ST., SEVERAL small rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with board.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—NO. 1 ROOMS EN SUITE or single, with board; private table if desired.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry: 8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. 8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations. 10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. 3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations. 4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis. 5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. 6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change. 8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West. Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson, at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Sunday Trains—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis. Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Patent ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows: 8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West via either North or South Shore Line. 10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. 11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room cars attached to the train through to Buffalo. 3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached. 4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany. 6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays. 11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. A Sunday train will leave via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20 P. M. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:20 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 11 P. M. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12 midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET. Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line. One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:15 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent. New-York, Aug. 12, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 23,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st. The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, 22d inst. All former facilities afforded to shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, HARNESS, ALL STYLES; GREAT BARGAINS. HARNESS, BELLS, ROBES, &c. At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway. A lot of second-hand Carriages for sale cheap.

A FEW HORSES FROM THE COUNTRY.—One team of iron grays, 6 years old, 16 hands high; one bay horse; one black mare. Stock all sound of business. Inquire at No. 341 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE YOUNG MARE, JUST from the country, 6 years old, sound, and kind, 15½ hands high, very stylish driver. Inquire of CHARLES CARLE, No. 136 Charles-st., near Bleecker, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE MARES, FROM 15½ TO 16 hands; one a heavy chunk of a Canadian pony, 15 hands, suitable for any work; prices from $80 to $125. Call at No. 207 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, USEFUL BLIND HORSE, wagon and harness, suitable for grocery or expressman; price low. Inquire at stove store, No. 200 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE SET OF DOUBLE CARRIAGE harness, but little used, and three fine robes. Apply to HASCALL, No. 159 Duane-st., corner of Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY BLACK MARE, 14½ hands high. To be seen at Shepard's stable 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $200.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GOULD SLEIGH, plush trimming, in fine order; has been but little used. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store, on South-st., below Wall-st. Price, $65,000. ALSO, For Sale, Pine-st. Property.—The five-story stores, Nos. 32 and 34 Pine-st., near Pearl-st., running through to Depeyster-st., about 22 feet wide each; will be sold together or separately. Price, $32,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ADJOINING HOUSES WEST of and near Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; will clear 10 per cent. on price asked. Also fifty others in all locations. CHAS. E. MILLS, Agent, No. 15 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FULL SIZE BROWN-STONE front house No. 14 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories front and four stories rear; in good order and early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN WEST 27TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. A good stable, 25 feet wide, with coachman's house in rear of lot. $15,000. Convenient for some of the residents of Madison-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE—EIGHT LOTS OF ground, (25x100.5 each,) with large house, for sale, near the Circle on 8th-av. None but principals need apply to DAVID HOYT, No. 209 Cherry-st.; or W. GERMOND, builder, 15th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 522 Canal-st., located nearly opposite West Broadway, and will be near the proposed extension of 6th-av. For price and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO EXTRA-SIZED houses Nos. 46 and 48 Beach-st., southeast corner of Hudson-st., fronting the new Hudson River Freight Depot; the lots embrace 5,000 feet of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house in West 47th-st. for sale, with or without carpets, oil-cloths and mirrors; will be sold at a bargain if sold before Feb. 1. Principals address Box No. 561 Post Office.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD and 158th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A LOT 24.8x100, ON west side, near St. Nicholas Hotel, with possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE STORE IN MURRAY-st., near Church, 50x75. $80,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 929 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—100 acres, being nearly the entire front on the Harlem Railroad, between Williams' Bridge and Woodlawn Cemetery. TRENTON, N. J.—300 acres in the City, with large commodious mansion and fine lawn and grounds; the finest residence in the State; can be divided into building sites advantageously. ST. LOUIS, Mo.—50 lots eligibly located, free of incumbrance. The St. Louis property will be exchanged for property in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston, or for good Southern state bonds. For particulars, apply to THEODORE E. WETMORE, No. 2 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY. At SPUYTEN DUYVIL, At RIVERDALE, or At YONKERS, on the Hudson River, or At WEST MOUNT VERNON, At BRONXVILLE, At SCARSDALE, or At CHAPPAQUA, on the Harlem Railroad. FARMS and DWELLINGS for RENT or for SALE to suit customers of any capacity. BUILDING PLOTS in great variety for SALE by WALTER UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE business corner, established in 1853, situated on the northeast corner of Railroad and Lexington avs., two blocks from Harlem Railroad Depot, and 22 miles from New-York; building 30x40 feet, three stories high. The store is neatly fitted up and is now doing a good paying dry goods, boot and shoe, hat and cap business. Reason for discontinuing business, ill-health. For further particulars address Box No. 203 Post Office, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A NEW BUILDING at Cornwall Heights, Hudson River, adapted for a Summer hotel or public institution or boarding-school, with 15 acres land; building very substantial, commanding superior location with unsurpassed views of great beauty; about 15 minutes' walk from Cornwall landing; several railroads converge near; society excellent. For details, address THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 103 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., on the Sound, a first-class country seat; there are about 30 acres of land, beautifully laid out; the house is built of stone, in the best manner; is very large and convenient, and the outhouses are all that can be desired. Apply to WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, No. 137 Fulton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE MILE FROM Mamaroneck Station, Westchester County, 20 acres, large house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; fine orchard; plenty of fruit; good view of Sound; $11,000. WM. H. & GEO. E. ARCHER, No. 7 Nassau-st.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 929 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row. On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire. Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

CANAL-ST. STORES, LARGE AND SMALL. Near Broadway, facing Earle's Hotel, to let reasonably, by A. W. BOYCE, No. 243 Canal-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE PROPERTY known as the Union Building, opposite the Centre-st. Depot; the first floor and basement to be fitted as stores to suit tenants; the upper portion of the building can be easily altered into apartments suitable for a first-class boarding-house or hotel. The location is unequaled, it being only 200 feet from the depot of the N. J. R. R., where trains connect hourly with New-York. Possession about April 1. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 66 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLURT, No. 458 Broadway, or Post Office Box No. 2,624.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 2,634 Post Office.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 63x88, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 63x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 44 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 26x120; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE TWO LOTS ON THE NORTH side of Grand-st., about 50 feet west of Elm-st., with an L on Elm-st.; each lot being about 25x100 feet. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of the first-class stores Nos. 263, 265 and 267 Greenwich-st. Apply to WETMORE & CO., No. 31 Vesey-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE NEW stone building, No. 389 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—DWELLING-house located No. 9 Mulberry-st., one minute's walk from depot of New-Jersey Railroad; contains ten rooms, basement and cellar, extension, with kitchen and two small rooms for storage; water and gas; marble mantels; a first-class house; would make an excellent boarding-house; basement well adapted for store; possession immediately. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 66 William-st., Room No. 5.

TAMMANY HALL.—TO LET, A FIVE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 140 East 14th-st., suitable for a respectable boarding-house or restaurant; in complete order. Apply to JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, corner of 4th-av. and 13th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED. Apply to S. P. HOYT, No. 22 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE. Proprietor.......Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr. Lessee and Manager.......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. WILL OPEN MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1869, with a new and original Comedy, in two acts, by John Brougham, entitled BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. Characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, C. HALE, F. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Mrs. W. WINTER, Miss CARR and Miss ANDREWS. AFTER THE COMEDY MR. JOHN BROUGHAM WILL MAKE A FEW REMARKS. To be followed by an entirely new and original burlesque, by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Being a series of somewhat personal, but, the compiler hopes, not unpardonable reflections upon the aesthetics and notabilities of the past season, containing among other injunctionable matter, sundry audacious and unjustifiable infringements upon existing patent rights.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: PLATE FIRST—ALLEGORICAL GROUP: NEW-YORK INDIVIDUALITIES: MANHATTA, the favorite daughter of Columbia, by her union with a highly respectable Dutch settler named Mein Amsterdam, progenitor of all the subsequent dams, except McComb's, whose patronymic sufficiently indicates its Oriental origin.......Miss ANNIE FIRMIN. BROOKLYNA, the eldest of her numerous family, a remarkably forward young lady, proud, pious and independent, holding but ferry little intercourse with her ma, and that she means to abridge.......Miss LYLE. NEWJERSEIA, another of Manhatta's offspring, but having been unfortunately born, out of the Union, not in complete communion with her sisters.......Miss L. MAHON. NORTH RIVERO, a fluent individual, whose certificate of character consists in his running from Albany.......Mr. HURLEY. EAST RIVERO, the Saunter of Hell Gate, rather shallow in spots, but sound in the main.......Mr. C. HILLYARD. MLLE. FASHION, from Paris, Manhatta's dearest friend, general dealer in strictly dry goods, diamonds, and other indispensable necessities to the disagreeable people who have "nothing to wear".......Miss EFFIE GERMON. PUBLIC OPINION, the Great "Sir Oracle" of social life, whose judgment wise men reverence, fools fear and knaves deride.......Miss ELIZA NEWTON. MELPOMENE, an old and much neglected melancholy muse, who has seen better days, and brags about them, which she has every right to do, poor soul.......Mrs. PRIOR. CAPTAIN JINKS, of the Naval Equestrian service.......Miss EFFIE GERMON. MUSICAL, SCENICAL AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS. FIRST SUBJECT—"THE EMERALD RING." DEDLIGHT, the Vulgar.......Mr. C. EDMONDS. MIKE, the Avenger.......Mr. CORRIS CROSBIE. GERALDINE, the Persecuted.......Miss WIDSON. MAGGIE, the Resolute.......Miss HALPIN. SECOND SUBJECT—"BARBE BLEUE," "AFTER DARK." BARBE BLEUE.......Mr. A. MATTHISON. BOULOTTE.......Miss AMES. The "ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE." Houseless wanderers, appalled spectators and Blackfriars Arches generally, by members of the company. THIRD SUBJECT—"THE FOXES NEST." HUMPTY DUMPTY, the illimitable, Mr. CORRIS CROSBIE. PANTALOON, an excellent pair to wear, Mr. GROSSI. HARLEQUIN, the Velocipedal.......Mr. ALEXANDER. FOURTH SUBJECT—"A PLATE OF SOUFFE A LA MODE." QUEEN ELIZABETH RISTORI.......Mrs. PRIOR. PITOU, the Lachrymose.......Mr. CHARLES HALE. GUSENOGE, the Inflexible.......Mr. F. LAMB. DROGAN, the Invisible.......Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT. TYROLEAN.......Mr. A. MATTHISON. TYROLEANESSES.......Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT and Miss CLARA FISHER. FIFTH SUBJECT—"THE LANCASHIRE LASSES." A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON, Mr. O. EDMONDS. DICK, the Slippery.......Mr. H. PECK. SIXTH SUBJECT—"THE MAN AT THE WHEEL." IXION, the Immutable.......Miss CLARA FISHER. VENUS, the Irresistible.......Miss BELLE FISHER. MERCURY, The Irrepressible.......Miss AMES. MINERVA, The Impregnable.......Mr. HURLEY. SEVENTH SUBJECT—PIKE'S GRAND PALACE. GRANDE DUCHESSE No. 1.......Miss EFFIE GERMON. GRANDE DUCHESSE No. 2.......Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT. FRITZ, The Embarrassed.......Mr. A. MATTHISON. EIGHTH SUBJECT—THE DEEP SEA DEPOT. NEPTUNE, Conductor of the Ocean Telegraph.......Mr. GRAY. Surrounded by submarine operators, all Diving Belles. Scenery by C. J. HAWTHORNE, L. DUFLOCQ and MARSTON. Leader of Orchestra.......Mr. H. ECKHARDT. Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 P. M. Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. PRICES OF ADMISSION: Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Balcony Chairs, (secured,) $1 50; Dress Circle, (secured seats,) $1; Second Balcony, 50 cents. Admission, 75 cents; to Second Circle, 50 cents. Private Boxes, (holding six,) $10 and $12. JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE—OPENING NIGHT. Reserved seats for the show can be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 Broadway. SPECIAL NOTICE. All parties who have ordered boxes and seats will please call before 12 M. on Saturday, or forfeit their claim to the same. Boxes and seats can be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3. In consequence of the unusual demand for seats at this Theatre for the opening nights, the manager respectfully announces that, in order to give all an equal opportunity to be present, and with the hope of protecting the public against the numerous speculators, the tickets will be disposed of at PUBLIC SALE! By W. O. HOFFMAN, Esq., Auctioneer, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869, AT IRVING HALL, (Through the courtesy of L. F. Harrison, Esq.) Corner FIFTEENTH-ST. and IRVING-PLACE, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M. promptly, for the better accommodation of gentlemen on their way to business. Diagrams of the seats will be furnished at the Ball. Seats will be provided for ladies attending the sale. J. HENRY MAGONIGLE, Business Manager.

IRVING HALL.—MR. C. HENRY'S GRAND CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, when the following artists will appear: Mlle. ADDIE M. BELDEN, the celebrated soprano from Buffalo, her first appearance in this City; Messrs. Henry, Lockwood, Stern, Schwicardie, Dempster, Haynes; Mr. E. Arnold, the renowned violinist, and Mr. H. B. Lasserve, pianist.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY. ASCENDING AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS. TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION OF THE POPULAR AMUSEMENT IDEA! SOMETHING REALLY GOOD! POPULAR AND MODERATE PRICES! PERFECT ORDER AND APPOINTMENTS! AND SUCCESS WITH THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC IS ASSURED. FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, Orderly, decorous amusement-lovers, ladies, gentlemen and children, have visited THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT since its inauguration. STARTLING ACT UPON STARTLING ACT, SONG, DANCE AND GAIETY. GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID COSTUMES, PLEASING NOVELTY, DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS. A HONEYCOMB OF RESORTS. CAFE AMUSANT AND DORLAN'S OYSTER ROOMS NOW OPEN. NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK. First appearance of the celebrated Signorita MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 75 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra. TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) MATINEE and EVENING. THE WORLD-RENOWNED RISLEY TROUPE OF JAPANESE.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY. THIRD GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. DOORS OPEN AT 1. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the TAMMANY MATINEE. TAMMANY MATINEE. Delighted crowds of fashionable ladies. Charmed throngs of interesting children. Most enjoyable programme. THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE WONDERFUL AND STARTLING RISLEY TROUPE OF JAPANESE. MAGIC FLIGHT ON LA CORDE TENDUE. SIGNORITA MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. MAFFIT'S COMIC PANTOMIME.

The Classic Tar Song.	The Grand Ballets.
The Brooklyn Belle.	Punch and Judy.
The Rainy Daisy comes.	The Youthful Warblers.
The Wonderous Victoralia.	The Magic Tableaux.

and Getz's Grand Allegorical Scene, THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR. Three hundred artists—all appear. Admission to all parts of the palace, 50 cents; orchestra reserved, 50 cents extra.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY. MONSTER PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. THE WORLD-FAMED RISLEY TROUPE OF JAPANESE. RISLEY TROUPE OF JAPANESE, who were the first to bring among the Caucasian races the wonderful and mystic arts of CONTORTION AND EQUIPOISE in their most finished forms, which startled the civilized world, and were the immediate occasion of bringing the isolated Empire of the Pacific into commercial relations with the great continents, has returned to this City after a TRIUMPHAL TOUR OF THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS, and previous to their departure for Japan, commence a brief FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT AT THE TAMMANY. FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT AT THE TAMMANY. TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) MATINEE and EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Most positively the LAST NINE NIGHTS } of the LAST THREE MATINEES } LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, who will THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE appear in TWO BURLESQUES, ERNANI and IXION. To commence with ERNANI, concluding with the second and third scenes of IXION. The entire original cast of characters in both pieces. THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, the drama of KATE KEARNEY AND POPULAR FARCE. To be seen at all hours, without extra charge beyond the price of admission to Theatre, COMMODORE FOOTE, MISS NESTELL, A HOST OF LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER, and 1,000,000 Curiosities of Wood's Museum. Engagement at enormous expense of the great popular favorites, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. First appearance in America of the beautiful and highly accomplished burlesque and comedy artist, from London, MISS ROSE MASSEY. The unequaled MLLE. MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE, who will appear Feb. 1, 1869, in the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. OBSERVE THE ATTRACTION THIS EVENING. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, the Pearl of Burlesque, as.......ERNANI, IXION. Miss LISA WEBER as.......DON CARLOS and MERCURY. Miss ADA HARLAND as.......ELVIRA and JUPITER.

Miss Pauline Markham	as	Venus
Mary Wells	as	Jacinta
Miss Alice Logan	as	Juno
Miss Kate Logan	as	Juanna
Miss Grace Logan	as	Cupid
Miss Aggie Wood	as	Apollo
Mr. H. Beckett	as	Jago and Minerva
Mr. Louis Mestayer	as	Don Sylvia and Bacchus
Mr. Hill	as	Scampa
Mr. Sol Smith, Jr.	as	Ganymede
Mr. W. C. Daly	as	Mars and Rogues

ERNANI AND IXION. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees up to Feb. 1, 1869, when the engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE will most positively terminate. SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE. Corner of Madison-av. and 26th-st. Mme. AUGUSTE DE BAERNDORF will appear on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, in her great character as DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, in Scribe's celebrated comedy EIN GLASS WASSER, (A Glass of Water.) Mme. STEGLICH FUCHS appearing as Queen Anna; Herr JENDERSKY as Bolingbroke. Reserved seats are to be had at the theatre ticket offices Nos. 114, 701 and 820 Broadway, and at the Union League Club.

SHAKESPEAREAN READING. On FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22, UNION LEAGUE CLUB HALL, Corner Madison-av. and 26th-st. PROF. ROBERT RAYMOND will read "Much Ado about Nothing," for the benefit of the "Helping-Hand Association." Mme. VARIAN-HOFFMAN has kindly volunteered to sing during the evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reading to begin at 8. Tickets for sale at the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. PUBLIC REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, AT 2½ P. M., ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Extra concert and rehearsal tickets for sale at the principal music stores, and Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau, corner of Pine-st. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 880 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 122, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn. INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters. TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter. FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music. Vocal Music.......Piano. Violin.......Organ. Theory and Composition.......Chorus Classes. Minor Instruments. Modern Languages.......By Native Professors.

NOTICE.—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The exhibition is closed until FRIDAY, 22d inst., for the addition of new works, including the second annual collection of the American Society of Painters in WATER COLORS. Will reopen FRIDAY, Jan. 22. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 109 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE (FORMERLY PIKE'S). JAMES FISK, JR.......PROPRIETOR. FRENCH OPERA. Adolph Birgfeld.......Manager. EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, and SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1 O'CLOCK. LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE, Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach. THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OPERATIC PERFORMANCE EVER WITNESSED. MLLE. IRMA.......as.......LA PERICHOLE. M. AUJAC.......as.......PIQUILLO. M. LEDUC.......as.......VICEROY. Received with the greatest enthusiasm and greeted with thunders of applause after every song. No less than TWELVE ENCORES EVERY NIGHT. EVERY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE. Seats can be secured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE SATURDAY AT TWO. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Balcony Boxes.......$5. Proscenium Boxes.......$8. SEATS AND BOXES READY TO-DAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'ŒIL CREVE. Sole Lessee and Director.......J. GRAU. THIS AND EVERY EV'G AT 8 AND SA. MATINEE. The Bright successful novelty, Hervé's famous L'ŒIL CREVE. L'ŒIL CREVE. L'ŒIL CREVE. Increased enthusiasm at each representation. The principal pieces repeatedly encored. ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS. SPLENDID CHORUSES. NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE EFFECTS. ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, and the strength of the company, at all. Ticket office at Theatre; Nos. 186 and 701 Broadway. General admission and Dress Circle, $1; Orchestra seats, 50 cts. extra; Private Boxes, $8 and $10; Proscenium, $15; Family Circle, 50c.; after 9½, half price. Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Lecocq's FLEUR DE THE, which will shortly be presented on an extraordinary scale of grandeur.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE. SATURDAY, JAN. 23, at 1 o'clock. Doors open 12½. SECOND GRAND MATINEE. L'ŒIL CREVE, with all the great artists and original effects the same as at the evening performance. No extra charge for seats. Admission, $1 to all parts of the house. Seats can now be secured without extra charge. Private boxes, $6.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT.......DIRECTOR. MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Every night at 8 will be presented A NEW AND BRILLIANT BILL, introducing IN ONE GRAND PERFORMANCE, ALL THE BEST FEATURES, EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC, which have characterized the entertainments DURING THE ENTIRE SEASON! First week of the wonderful COMIC TRICK HORSE, RED CLOUD. THE GREAT MELVILLE, AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS of the great New-York Circus Troupe in HIGHLY-DIVERSIFIED SCENES OF THRILLINGLY-EXCITING INTEREST.

ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Prof. ROBERT VON SCHLAGINTWEIT'S LECTURES IN ENGLISH ON HIGH ASIA. By invitation of Hon. Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and others. FOURTH AND LAST LECTURE, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8. Admission tickets, $1; can be obtained at the bookstores of Christern, Broadway; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and at the Rooms on the evening of the lecture.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE. The Ninth Scientific Lecture will be delivered THIS EVENING, at Steinway Hall, by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, on the "Photometer," in the course of which he will compare the intensity of light produced by candles, sperm oil, kerosene, coal gas, electrical electricity, incandescent lime and magnesium pencils, the combustion of magnesium wire, and by carbon pencils in a current of galvanic electricity. Doors open at 7 minutes at 7½, and lecture at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE TEUTONIC M. C. Will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1869. Tickets, $5, for gentleman and lady; extra ladies' tickets, $1. To be had of F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; Metropolitan Hotel Ticket Office; J. Koch Bros., Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, and Hodes & Gronsberg, No. 5 Bowery. Private boxes and proscenium boxes may be procured of Hodes & Gronsberg, No. 28 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary, J. KAPP, Secretary, No. 73 Fulton-st.

FERRERO'S ANNUAL BALL, AT APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST. (FOR ADULTS,) THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869. TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, TO BE HAD AT THE ACADEMY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. G. L. Fox's great production of HUMPTY DUMPTY. GEO. L. FOX (the people's favorite) as HUMPTY DUMPTY. THE BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION. Mlle. RITA SANGALLI'S FASCINATING BALLET. MATINEES at 1½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. On MONDAY, Jan. 25, GEORGE L. FOX, THE GREAT PURVEYOR OF PANTOMIMIC HUMOR, will open THE SECOND VOLUME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY, which will inaugurate the most Brilliant and Marvelous Pantomime ever attempted on any stage. CLOWN.......(as in VOLUME I.).......GEO. L. FOX. Particulars of the grand change will shortly be published in full.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER. In consequence of arrangements previously entered into, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer are compelled to announce the LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. OF THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY, GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY, AFTER DARK. AFTER DARK. LONDON BY NIGHT. LONDON BY NIGHT. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Great Railroad Scene. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, The Villa of Leisure. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, The Music Hall. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Blackfriars Bridge. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Tavern. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Concert Hall in London. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Tommy Dodd. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Banjo Solo. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Selected Cast. Last Nights, AFTER DARK, Railroad Underground.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The management has much pleasure in announcing that an engagement has been effected with the celebrated LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, comprising Miss Lydia Thompson, accompanied by Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Ada Harland, Miss Emma Grattan, (her first appearance,) Mr. Harry Beckett and Mr. Hill. Musical director, Mr. Michael Connolly, who will make their first appearance on MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869, in the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, specially localized and adapted, entitled the FORTY THIEVES; or, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. The piece will be produced with SPLENDID NEW SCENERY by Lewis and Hailey. MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY NEW DRESSES by Lafroyt; appointments by Benedict. New overture and incidental music composed and arranged by Michael Connolly. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS: FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, Lord Lytton's Great Comedy of MONEY. Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. MATTHEWS, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. G. MELTON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN. SATURDAY, Jan. 23—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. MONDAY, Jan. 25—MONEY. TUESDAY, Jan. 26—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, (Last time)—SPEED THE PLOW. In preparation, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION, 50c. THIS EVENING, JOINT BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE GREAT ARTISTS AND JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING. SATURDAY—LAST WILLIAMS' MATINEE. LAST EMERALD RING MATINEE. MONDAY—THE TALENTED AMERICAN COMEDIAN, MR. JOHN E. OWENS, THE VICTIMS AND SOLON SHINGLE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE. Last week but one, FIELD of CLOTH of GOLD. Last week but one, FIELD of CLOTH of GOLD. CROWDED NIGHTLY—WORRELL SISTERS. Last week but one, FIELD of CLOTH of GOLD. Last week but one, FIELD of CLOTH of GOLD. Screaming Burlesque. Original and Witty.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE. A CARD. McKEAN BUCHANAN. MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN. FEB. 1, 1869.

BOWERY THEATRE. BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM MARDEN. Mr. E. W. Marston, Harry Cunningham, C. Foster, Charles Lord. OLIVER TWIST. SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. IRISHMAN'S HOME. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. TUESDAY EVENING, Benefit of Mr. SAM DRAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. NO. 585 BROADWAY. GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SHOUTS OF DELIGHT. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT. BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANT MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE. 14TH-ST. CROWDED. FUN. SUCCESS. LIVE INGIN. TROVATORE. BELLE OF 14TH-ST. Genevieve de Bryant. Genevieve de Bryant. EUGENE, SEYMOUR, UNSWORTH, DAN BRYANT.

GRACE CHAPEL. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. Jan. 17 to 24, 1869, at 7½ o'clock every evening. SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND DISCUSSION: FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22—Graduates: How Shall we Retain their Interest in Church Work? 1—American Men—Clerical, Rev. G. F. Seymour, D.D. 2—American Men—Lay, Rev. Dr. Washburne. 3—American Women—Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. In the absence of the Bishop, Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., has consented to preside. Addresses positively limited to ten minutes, that all who desire it may have opportunity to express their views.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSALS—SYMPHONY, "Reformation"—Mendelssohn. Overture, "Leonore," —Beethoven. Symphony—Schubert. Pianoforte selections; also rehearsal tickets. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, 2d door above 25th-st.

PERICHOLE'S LETTER—SONG WITH French and English words. See Velocipede Galop, illustrated, 50c. [illegible] 50c.; violin, 15c. Mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

LECTURES.

DR. PEASLEE WILL GIVE HIS third lecture at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to gentlemen. Admission free. It will treat of the effects of tobacco and alcohol.

OLIVET CHAPEL, NO. 63 2D-ST.—THE fifth of the course of free lectures will be delivered THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Church. Subject—Self Made Men.

FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK—JOSIAH P. QUINCY, Esq., of Massachusetts. Subject—American Ideals. At Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 722 6th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22. Tickets 50 cents.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at... 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 84 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in [illegible]. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Drug Store, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—all others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 4 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 25 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures in all cases. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City-Hall place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER, CAUSED BY piles; stricture—its earliest [illegible]; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. See No. 42. Enclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours, from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE without medicine. Dr. and Madame ESTELLA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., never fail. Their $5 French pills are certain.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN trouble, by Dr. PARKER, 133 Chatham-st. Powerful, safe monthly pills and mixture, $5. Circular free.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. PARKER, 133 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by Iodo Bitus.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR—DR. PARKER, 133 Chatham-st.—Powerful, safe medicine; sure thing. Also, gentlemen treated.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: 1st.—For paving with trap blocks Perry-st., between Greenwich and Bleecker sts. 2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts. and 5th and 6th avs. 3d.—For regulating and grading 69th-st., from Avenue A to the East River. 4th.—For paving with trap blocks 43d-st., from 5th to 10th-av. 5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 25th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av. 6th.—For flagging the north side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on 1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block. 2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park. 3d.—Both sides of 69th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block. 4th.—Both sides of 43d-st., from 5th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block. 5th.—The north side of 25th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av. 6th.—The north side of 59th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, Board of Assessors. OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 14, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 120 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office. No person but the said Attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1869. BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869. AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office on the 8th day of January, 1869, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That all ordinances heretofore passed permitting the driving of cattle, sheep, hogs, swine or calves through any streets or avenues south of 40th-st. in the City of New-York, are hereby repealed, and that hereafter it shall not be lawful to drive cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves through any street or avenue south of 40th-st., nor to slaughter any cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves south of said street, and that this resolution be duly published as an ordinance. [L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President. EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH E. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 213 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868. JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE, } Executors. HENRY C. PLACE, } n13-law6mF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "The Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the City of New-York," will apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the next session thereof, for an alteration or amendment of its charter, or the repeal of the restrictions therein contained, of the amount of real estate which said Society may hold, and of the income of its personal estate.—Dated Dec. 18, 1868. By order of said Society. MATILDA M. ADAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 222 West Houston-st., within six months from date. ALFRED BUSSELL, } SAML. D. BUSSELL, } Executors. NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868. sep12-law6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the Estate of JAMES COURT ROBERTSON, intestate, deceased, and in a cause wherein WILLIAM MILHAM is plaintiff against JANET BURNE, defendant. The creditors of James Court Robertson, late of Jermyn-st. and Chapel-walk, in the County of Middlesex, army agent, and of New-York, in the United States of America, Captain in the United States service, formerly Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Bengal Native Infantry, who died in or about the month of February, 1866, in New-York, are, on or before the 1st day of February, 1869, to send by post, prepaid, to ALEXANDER HEMSLEY, of Albany, Piccadilly, London, the solicitor of the said plaintiff, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, at his chambers, situated at No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on MONDAY, the 15th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 31st day of October, 1868. ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk. ALEX. HEMSLEY, Solicitor, Albany, London, England. (Accounts must be verified by ordinary affidavit of debt, sworn before a British Consul is sufficient.) For further information apply to JOHN BOWNE, Room No. 51, No. 201 Mott-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD S. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burroughs, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARCHIBALD G. ROGERS, Edwin Hoyt, Charles A. Denny, Gilbert L. Beekman, Josiah Colby, James Crumbie, John J. Marvin, George Barron, Abraham Nash, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants above named:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 8, 1868. J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 9th December last. J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney. JAN. 20, 1869. j22-law6wF

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB KAPP and JOSEPH BERNHARD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES STUFEL, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the seventy-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action, &c.—Dated the 14th day of January, 1869. B. F. EINSTEIN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 59 William-street, New-York City. The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869. B. F. EINSTEIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 William-st., New-York City. ja22-law6wF

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CRARY & DATER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES F. CRARY, By EDWARD F. CRARY, Attorney. HENRY DATER. New-York, Jan. 15, 1869.

No. 59 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has this day joined our New-York and London firms, which will be continued under the firm names of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, and L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., London. L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHAMBERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to partnership in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

THE LATE FIRM OF PHILLIPS & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against them will be adjusted by either of the firm. New-York, Jan. 14, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged. New-York, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY. R. H. DRY GOODS MACY. R. H. AND MACY. R. H. FANCY GOODS, MACY. R. H. AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY. R. H. 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILDREN'S real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 830 and 832 Broadway, near 13th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL of $3,000, either special or active, to join the advertiser in a general country store, already established and doing a good and increasing trade. References given and required. Address S. N., Box No. 109 Times Office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEPENDENT business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, illnesses and names. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 24th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG—$25,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 144 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

CHEAP IRON.

The Ellershausen Process—Its Great Value.

The recent and remarkable invention of Mr. ELLERSHAUSEN, which is now regularly in use in Pittsburg, and is being rapidly introduced all over the country, has greatly advanced the solution of this important problem. So many new steel and iron processes are brought to notice every day, that the unprofessional reader cannot keep track of their names and aims. The value of this process may be inferred from the fact that a no less respectable Board of Trustees than Messrs. ABAM L. HEWITT, E. B. WARD, JAS. HARRISON, JR., and several Pittsburg iron masters are now granting licenses under the Ellershausen patents.

The process consists in the conversion of crude cast iron, as it runs from the smelting furnace, into wrought iron, by the simple admixture of granulated iron ore. It is carried out at the works of Messrs. SHOENBERGER, at Pittsburg, in the following manner: On the casting-floor of the smelting furnace, a cast-iron turn-table, about 18 feet in diameter, is revolved on rollers by a small steam-engine. Upon the outside edge of the table stand a row of cast-iron partitions, forming boxes, say 10 inches wide and 10 inches high, open at the top. Just above the circle of boxes stands a stationary, wide-mouthed spout, terminating in the tap hole of the furnace. When the furnace is tapped, the liquid iron runs down this spout, and falls out of it in a thin stream into the boxes as they slowly revolve under it, depositing in each a film of iron say one-eighth of an inch thick. But before the fall of melted iron reaches the boxes it is intercepted, or rather crossed, at right angles, by a thin fall of pulverized iron ore, which also runs out of a wide spout from a reservoir above. These two streams or falls are of about equal volume, say one-quarter of an inch deep and 10 inches wide. A workman, with a bar in the tap hole, regulates the stream of iron, and the iron spout from which the liquid metal falls into the boxes is removable; other spouts, previously coated with loam and dried, being attached to a common revolving frame, so as to be ready for use when the loam covering of the first becomes cracked or removed.

The thin layers of iron and ore soon chill and solidify, so that by taking away the outer partition of the boxes (which form the rim of the turn-table) they may be removed in cakes of the size of the boxes, and weighing about 200 lbs. each. Four of these cakes or blooms are put into a reverberatory puddling or heating furnace, and raised to a bright yellow heat. They will not melt at this heat, but become softened so as to be easily broken up with a bar. The four blooms are formed, in the furnace, by the "rabble" of the workman, as in ordinary puddling operations, into eight balls. The balls are brought out, one after another, squeezed in the ordinary "squeezers" to expel the cinder and superfluous ore, and then rolled into wrought-iron bars, which are now ready for market, or for further reduction into smaller finished forms.

The chemistry of the operation is as follows: The crude cast-iron contains say five per cent. of carbon and two per cent. of silicon, and more or less sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities. In the Bessemer process the oxygen of the air, blown into the liquid iron, combines with this carbon and these other impurities, and not only removes them, but leaves the pure iron in a liquid state, from which it can be cast into homogeneous masses of any size. In the puddling process, the oxygen of the air and of the ore or other "fettling" put into the furnace with the iron, combines with and eliminates the impurities, which are afterward squeezed out of the pasty mass by the squeezers and rolls. This process is long and comparatively expensive, because the mixture of oxygen or oxygen-bearing substances is not made intimate with the iron except by long stirring, which is not only skillful, but exhausting work.

In the Ellershausen process the oxygen of the ore or oxide of iron (magnetic oxide is preferred) combines with the carbon and impurities, eliminating them as in the puddling process, and the iron of the ore increases the product. The chemical combination of the ore and the liquid crude iron appears to take place partly at the time of their contact when falling and lying upon the turn-table, and partly where the reheating occurs in the furnace. It seems impossible that a reaction which is so violent in the Bessemer process, and so prolonged in puddling, should take place so quickly and quietly in the new process, but the fact that the cakes of iron and ore do not melt by subsequent heating, as cast-iron would, proves that its nature is changed by the first contact of the ore. The removal of sulphur and of phosphorus also seems more thorough than in the other processes. Analyses at different stages of the operation will throw more light on this question.

The remarkable feature of the Ellershausen process is that absolutely no skill is required to carry it out. The proportion of ore mixed is intended to be about thirty per cent., but if too much is added, it is readily squeezed out with the slag, and seems to do no harm. The subsequent heating occupies about half an hour. "Puddle bar," the product obtained from the first rolling of the product at the puddling furnace, is never marketable or finished iron. It is usually very ragged and unsound, and requires subsequent piling, reheating and rerolling, to expel the impurities, and to give it soundness and solidity. The new process appears to produce merchantable iron at the first rolling, and at Pittsburg, from a very inferior pig iron, made of one-half sulphurous Canada ores, and one quarter Lake Superior and one-quarter Iron Mountain ores.

The thoroughness and rapidity of the purification by this process, evidently depend on the intimacy of the mixture of iron and ore. This intimate mixture is also the essence of the Bessemer process. In fact, to Mr. BESSEMER's original apprehension of this idea of intimate mechanical mixture, the greatest modern improvements in the iron manufacture are due.

The Ellershausen process is said to decrease the cost of wrought-iron from $10 to $20, or $30 per ton, according to the material used and the form of product required. That it is a success is amply proved by regular working at Pittsburg and many experiments elsewhere; and if anything like this economy can be realized, its value to the public will only be exceeded by that of the Bessemer process. The latter process, however, produces steel, which is absolutely homogeneous, and of regulated hardness, according to the wear and service required, and hence indispensable for rails, tires and various machinery purposes. Any iron product that is not cast from a liquid state, is subject to all the structural defects of ordinary wrought-iron.

The Siege of Vicksburg—Gen. Grant and Banks.

From the New-York Commercial of last Evening.

In the TIMES, of yesterday, is a long account of an attempt to supersede GRANT when he was before Vicksburg. It is stated that an order from Washington was sent to Gen. BANKS (then investing Port Hudson) directing him to go and take command of the army from Gen. GRANT and to assume it himself. This order, and a second to the same effect, BANKS refused to obey. It is added that the secret of this critical passage in his life, was, until within a month, never known even to Gen. GRANT himself, and that after the fall of Vicksburg every scrap of paper bearing on the subject was spirited away from the archives in the departments, while BANKS, putting the writings safely by, kept his own counsel.

The *Sun* of this morning discusses the subject, and pronounces the story a fabrication. On the other hand, we have the following letter from a well-known gentleman of this City, who had ample opportunity for seeing our leading military men during the war. He gives the substance of a conversation with the officer who bore the order from Washington. The order was to place MCCLERNAND in command, and our correspondent writes as follows:

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

THE TIMES, of Wednesday, has a letter detailing the "facts" in relation to the supersedure of GRANT while beleaguring Vicksburg. A General in the United States Army was sent with an order to supersede him, and place one MCCLERNAND, a miserable politician, in command. This General fell in with a very distinguished naval officer at Cairo, who hastened to send said General to GRANT's headquarters. During the passage, the statements made by the naval officer put the bearer of the order on his guard. On his arrival at Vicksburg, he requested to be allowed to examine the lines, in order to thoroughly understand the situation.

After the investigation, he at once determined to leave for Washington without delivering the order to supersede Gen. GRANT; but he said to GRANT, "General, I have an order in my pocket to supersede you and put MCCLERNAND in command." GRANT besought him to let it remain in his pocket "five days," and then, said he, "I will give you Vicksburg." "No, Sir," was the reply; "I shall take the responsibility, and return with the order to the President, give my explanation, and if need be, lay down my commission; for I cannot, as a soldier, do otherwise. You will succeed; a new commander will inevitably fail."

On his arrival at Washington the General at once reported to President LINCOLN, who was sitting by the telegraph. Of course, the General's action was embarrassing, because the fools in Congress then were at the "top of folly." As the explanation was finished, the President sat musing. "Tap." What was? "Tap, tap, tap." "Vicksburg is Ours, 4th July." The President arose, and with profound emotion said: "General, my dear General, I thank you; your moral courage is very great; it has saved me from anxiety and greater mortification. It has opened my eyes; the future is not now obscure." Gen. GRANT was promoted, to the astonishment of his enemies, who were for the most part venal politicians. S.

The Wisconsin Senatorship.

The candidates for the United States Senatorship in Wisconsin explained their position in relation to national affairs at a meeting in Madison, on Monday evening. Mr. MATT. H. CARPENTER was nominated by the Republican caucus on Tuesday evening. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives the following sketch of his remarks at the Monday evening meeting:

"He said that he had been in public life for twenty years, but that he had never arisen under such embarrassment as at present. During that time he had defended men for everything from drunkenness to murder, but he had never before defended himself; he had advocated from the stump the election of officers from President to constable, but he had never before been a candidate himself. Alluding to the apostacy of Mr. DOOLITTLE, he said that he was a beacon-light shining across the fatal breakers, and that, with his example before him, the public man who proved untrue to his party was not only a traitor but an idiot."

Mr. CARPENTER proceeded to review his course for the past twelve years. He referred to his speech in Janesville in 1857, in opposition to the extension of slavery; to his speech in Milwaukee in September, 1861, in which he advocated the abolition of slavery; to his reply to the Ryan address; to his support of LEWIS against PALMER in 1863; to his course in 1864, first, in urging the nomination of Gen. JAMES H. PAINE for Congress, and, second, in supporting Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE when he was renominated. He also replied to the charge that he was lukewarm in his support of Gen. PAINE last Fall. He spoke of the charge that he was supported by Democrats, and said that he hoped it was true, as it was the first decent thing they had supported for some years. He claimed that the pretended support of the Milwaukee *News*, the Chicago *Times* and the La Crosse *Democrat*, was deliberately designed to injure him. After arguing briefly in favor of impartial suffrage, he referred to finance, denounced repudiation in every form, whether by taxing bonds or otherwise. He also deprecated the allowance of claims like the Sue Murphy claim, urging that it would lead inevitably to repudiation. He opposed earnestly the system of railroad subsidies. In closing, he said that while he should be glad to receive their suffrage for the United States Senate, he principally desired to be permitted to remain in the Republican Party. If, as has been said, he was not worthy to be a Republican candidate, but was only fit to hold a candle to a Republican candidate, just 'trot out' your candidates, and he would stump the State for them every time. He retired amid great cheering."

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Union Republican General Committee.

The Union Republican General Committee met at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening. JAMES W. BOOTH, Esq., the First Vice-President, occupied the chair, and Messrs. SHELDON and FRIEDMAN acted as Secretaries.

The Special Committee appointed to wait on the officers elected at the last meeting reported that they had waited on Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, the President elect, and that he had accepted the position. In connection with this report, the Committee sent up to the Secretary a letter from Mr. RAYMOND, which was read, and greeted with applause. The letter is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.

I feel complimented by your election of me to be your President. The only objection I have to accepting the office lies in the fact that the Committee represents only a part of the Republican Party of the City,—another Committee representing the other part. The only inducement I should need for accepting is would be the belief that I could aid in putting an end to this division, and in restoring union of organization, and harmony of action, to the party.

So far as I can see, all reasons for division, founded on principle, have ceased to exist. The Republicans of this City, like the Republicans of the State and of the country, agree in supporting the principles of the Chicago Platform. They all supported Gen. GRANT for President with active zeal, and they will all support his administration, in its efforts to reform abuses and promote economy, integrity and efficiency in the public service. They regard him as the official and rightful head of the Republican Party, and will do all in their power to bring this State back to its support. And they will give their confidence to the Republican Senators and members by whom this State is represented in Congress. It seems to me that no personal or local considerations should be allowed to interfere with a general object so laudable and so important to the public welfare, as their united organization.

As I understand it, the existing division in the party, so far as its organization is concerned, has grown out of what is regarded as the unjust, partial and arbitrary enrollment of the party effected under the sanction of the State Committee two years ago, by which a portion of the party was summarily cut off from taking part in its primary meetings. It seems to me that this injustice should be remedied, and that facilities should be afforded for enabling all who *are* Republicans to act together as such. If this were done, I think the party in this City would cast a vote more nearly corresponding with its actual strength, and would be able to maintain more harmonious relations with the party in the State at large, as well as contribute more largely to its success throughout the country.

What the Committee can do toward bringing about such a result I do not know. But the hope that it can, and will, do something that will prove effectual, would be the only consideration that would induce me to accept the position you have been pleased to tender me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The report of the Special Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The Committee on By-laws, appointed at the last meeting, reported that they intended, under the instructions of the body, to amend the by-laws of last year, to the effect that the Executive Committee of this General Committee should consist of one member for each Assembly District in the county, and one additional member for every five delegates from such district. This report gave rise to some debate, many members wishing that the Committee on By-Laws should report "progress" simply.

Mr. A. J. PARKER wanted each delegation to select the delegate it desired to represent it in the Executive Committee. No action was taken on Mr. PARKER's motion.

Inquiries were made as to how the Finance Committee of the organization was to be appointed, and ideas on this point were varied. Several delegates were of the opinion that at the last meeting the President elect was requested to select a Finance Committee, and others declared that the Executive Committee were empowered, under the by-laws, to appoint that Committee from their own body. Reference was had to the minutes of the last meeting, from which it appeared that the President elect was, on that occasion, requested by resolution to appoint the Finance Committee, whereupon Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK said, that in his opinion, the President had no desire to be burdened with that duty, and he, therefore, moved that the resolution passed at the last meeting be reconsidered. The motion was carried, and the resolution was then laid on the table.

Debate was then reopened on the question as to the number of delegates that should compose the Executive Committee, when a motion was made to the effect that the representation thereon should be equally divided among the districts, each to be entitled to one member.

Mr. PARKER thought this was the fairest way of composing the Committee, as the least influential would then have as great a voice in the organization as the strongest district. Little Rhode Island, he said, was fully as powerful in the United States as was the great State of New-York.

A motion was finally made that the whole matter lie on the table, and it was carried.

The Special Committee on By-laws then asked leave to make an amended report, to the effect that the by-laws of the organization should remain exactly as they were last year. This report was accepted, adopted, and the Committee, on its own motion, was discharged.

The meeting then adjourned till next Thursday week, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Union League Club.

At the annual meeting of the Union League Club held on the 14th inst., 465 votes were cast and a large majority was given for the regular ticket, styled on account of the color of the paper on which it was printed, the "Pink Ticket." Through a clerical error, a tally of 87 votes was omitted by the canvassers. All of these had been cast for the pink ticket. This omission produced no other change on the result than the apparent defeat of Col. FRANK E. HOWE. On a subsequent count the error was discovered and corrected, and Col. HOWE declared elected by the Club, by the unanimous acceptance of the amended report.

German Republican Meetings.

The German Republicans, after having come to no result on Tuesday with regard to the election of officers for their "Central organization," last night divided into two fractions, the first one being the "Central Committee," among the members of which are Dr. MUHR, Messrs. WILLMANN, HAUSMANN and SCHWARZENBERG; the latter the "General Committee," among whom are Dr. WAHRMAN, Dr. SCHUTZ, Mr. ALFRED RUHS and others. The "General Committee," corner Christie and Stanton streets, elected Mr. S. KAUFFMANN, President, and H. MEHL, First Vice-President. The "Central Committee" elected Gen. FRANCIS SIGEL, President, and MARCUS OTTERBOURG, First Vice-President.

Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute.

The subject discussed was "The Union of New-York and Brooklyn by Bridges and Docks." Mr. J. K. FISHER continued his remarks, which had been interrupted by the last adjournment. A bridge must rise toward the centre. Cars must be drawn up the ascent and then put on brakes during the descent. A tunnel descends toward the centre, and cars may run down as fast as possible and the impetus will help them up on the opposite side. A stationary engine would add enough to this impetus to drive the car through, thus saving the wear on the road, which a locomotive engine occasions. Mr. GEORGE W. DOW brought forward the dike plan, viz., the plan for solid causeways between New-York and Brooklyn, containing a broad street, warehouses and wharves, and intersected by canals with draw-bridges and flood gates. The advantages claimed are, first, the shoaling of the lower bay will be checked; secondly, communication with Brooklyn will be facilitated; and, thirdly, abundant wharf room will be afforded for future commerce. Each dyke would cost about $6,000,000, whereas, a suspension bridge, with the land that must be purchased, will cost at least $20,000,000. Letting in ocean water occasionally would prevent freezing in Winter and noisome emanations in Summer. Lock gates would enable vessels to enter the docks at any tide. The rush through Hell Gate would be checked, and its navigation would be rendered safer. Dr. EDWARDS suggested that the docks near Harlem River would be nearer the future centre of the City, and would avoid crowding the lower end of the City. Mr. DOW said the lower end must always be the centre, taking Long Island into consideration. Mr. SHELBOURNE, the Hell Gate engineer, thought the dykes would aggravate the shoaling in the lower bay; that they are not needed here as much as in London and Liverpool, because the tide there rises from fourteen to twenty-eight feet; that they would check the traffic by small vessels, and that they would increase the accumulation of filth in the East River. Concerning the effect of the dykes on the shoaling of the lower bay, there was a wide difference of opinion, the expression of which was cut short by adjournment.

The French Masquerade.

The great annual French masquerade of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie came off last night at the Academy of Music and was, what it promised to be, a scene of unusual brilliance and gaiety. The boxes had all been engaged many days previously, and were constantly crowded with elegant costumes. It was announced that the cancan would be danced in perfection by many graduates of the Mabille and Jardin des Fleurs in Paris, and a large number of spectators were drawn to the spot solely on account of this novelty. The splendid box decorations of the Academy needed no addition, but the stage was canopied by a rich white marquee, the sides of which were covered with grotesque pictures. At the back was a beautiful landscape scene. Lining the stairways, as the guests entered were men in armor, who offered imposing suggestions of the completeness of the arrangements inside. THEODORE THOMAS, with a band of a hundred, furnished the music. This ball considering the combined choice of the decorations and costumes, excelled its predecessors of this season. The late "La Coterie" ball equaled it in stage decorations, and, perhaps, in numbers, but French taste in costumes at the *Cercle de l'Harmonie* decidedly won the palm. To enumerate these latter would be an endless work. Nearly every imaginable character was portrayed, and nearly every army and navy officer stationed in the neighborhood, among them in brilliant uniform. Added to these were the Governor, Mayor, politicians of the higher grades, financiers, theatre managers, and, toward midnight, theatre companies. The two French opera troupes, that of Tammany, Wallack's, Niblo's, &c., all furnished their quotas, and, as the morning hours arrived, dancing became wild and exhilarating, and the cancan held whirling and giddy sway. Paris was transferred to New-York, and all thoughts of care were lost in the intoxication of the moment. Those who have not attended the Cercle de l'Harmonie Ball this year, should not miss doing so in 1870.

Hamilton College Alumni.

A meeting of the Alumni of Hamilton College was called in this City on the 17th inst., at No. 27 Lafayette-place, for the purpose of mutually renewing acquaintance and arranging for an annual dinner. As a result, therefore, the first dinner took place last night at the Astor House, under the auspices of Mr. ALEXANDER SPAULDING, one of the alumni, and a member of the Executive Committee. Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, President of the association, was in the chair, and made the opening speech. He was the oldest student present, having graduated in 1818. The toasts were to the faculty, the alumni, the clergy, the Bench and Bar, the medical profession, the fine arts, the Litchfield Observatory, the army and the navy, and the Press. These were answered by Rev. President S. G. Brown, Prof. Edward North, Rev. Dr. Henry A. Nelson, Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, Prof. Henry B. Millard, Mr. Daniel Huntington, Prof. C. H. H. Peters, Gen. John Cochrane, and Hon. Joseph R. Hawley.

Among the gentlemen at table more or less known to the public were Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, of Newark; Hon. Edwin C. Litchfield, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Prof. John N. Pomeroy, Col. Emmons Clark, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Francis F. Ellinwood, Col. Geo. S. Hastings and Gideon J. Tucker, of this City, and Prof. David H. Cochran, of Brooklyn. In addition to the toasts, three songs were sung, one being entitled "A Retrospective," another "A Bacchanal Ballad," and the last a "Chorus of Hamilton." There were about 150 gentlemen present, and a pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Lecture on "Science of Government."

The introductory lecture in a course of instruction on the Science of Government was delivered in the hall of the Cooper Institute, last evening, by Mr. RICHARD LEVERSON, Esq.

Mr. LEVERSON was introduced to the audience by A. S. HEWITT, Esq. The lecturer commenced by referring to the establishment of regular courses of instruction by Mr. COOPER, and the importance of the especial course which he was going to direct in the forthcoming lessons. He proposed to show in a lecture why the science of government was of such especial importance. He thought the science on which he was to speak could be divided into five parts: First, the science of well-being, political and social economy; second, the science of morals; third, mental science and psychology; fourth, education; and fifth, the science of government. The lecturer then proceeded to give a brief sketch of each of these subdivisions, assigning the science of well-being, of political and social economy the highest place. He thought that science should be taught children in the public schools, and claimed that the interests of capital and labor would be harmonized by a knowledge of the science; that it would teach men about banking and commerce, and many other important things. He believed next to the chief Science came the science of government. He thought the American Government the best in the world, but the fact that it was human established the fact that it was far from perfect. He spoke among the evils which a knowledge of governmental science would remedy of judicial corruption and city government of profligacy. He also stated that a knowledge of the science would create a better understanding of the laws of the nation.

Quick Passage Across a Stormy Ocean.

A very extraordinary passage across the Atlantic has just been made by the United States storeship *Guard*, of six guns, Commander ADAMS. This fine ship, which is, of course a sailing vessel, left New-York for Lisbon on the 19th of last month, carrying stores for the American squadron in European waters. She encountered a succession of terrible gales, the violence of which may be inferred from the fact, that one of her boats was washed away from the davits and lost, and the other battered into a complete wreck; and for days together she had to struggle against a perfect tempest of wind, hail and snow, the waves all the time running mountain high, and tossing the ship about in such a manner that it was almost impossible for the seamen to maintain their footing. In spite of these storms, however, Lisbon was sighted on the seventeenth day after leaving New-York, and the same day the *Guard* arrived safely at that port in good order. So short a passage, under such adverse circumstances, must be considered a most remarkable achievement.

Fires Yesterday.

At 12:30 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the third story of premises No. 505 West Forty-fourth-street, occupied by LEWIS KING, caused by a lighted match being thrown carelessly behind a lounge. Damage slight.

At 6:30 P. M. a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 48 Hudson-street, occupied by ARONSTEIN & CO. as a tailor's shop. Damage to stock, $600. The building is owned by DR. SAMUEL LEGG. Damage slight; insured for $5,000.

At 9:30 P. M. another fire occurred at the produce stand No. 265 West Washington Market, country side, occupied by BURROUGHS BROS. The flames originated from a stove-pipe. The stand and an adjoining one, occupied by HIRAM A. BOHLER, were entirely destroyed. Damage $600.

At 6 P. M. a fire occurred in Mooney's Hotel, at High Bridge, on the Westchester County side, caused by a defective flue. Owing to the absence of any fire brigade the flames spread rapidly, and the entire hotel was destroyed, causing a loss of $10,000; insured for $11,000 in the Westchester, Mutual and Metropolitan Companies.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Brief mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of a fire which occurred at No. 115 Chambers-street, though no estimate of the losses could be made. The first floor is occupied by ISAAC GOLDSMITH & BROTHER, hosiery. Loss, $25,000; insured for $30,000. The basement is occupied by THOMAS HALEY, liquors. Loss, $1,000; insured for $6,000. The second floor is occupied by M. SAMPTER & SON, clothing. Loss, $300; insured for $6,200 in the Baltic and Market. The third floor is occupied by MARCUS & LOWENBERG, fancy goods. Loss, $300; insured for $3,000 in the Baltic. SANDS & BROTHER own the building; damage $3,500; insured.

NOAH H. SCHENCK, D.D., delivered a lecture, last evening, at Lyric Hall, for the aid of the Pastoral Society of Dr. TYNG's church. His lecture was interspersed with hits at the times, and many allusions to the formation and present state of society. War and capital punishment he considered as injurious to the march of progress, the latter, in his estimation, being a promoter rather than a preventive of crime. Money was next viewed in all its relations to human wants and desires, being considered a social power, and having but one object, namely, to buy. The spending of money will be considered a very difficult task to learn; hoarded money becomes a fetish, and the miser a hoodwinked Hindoo who adores it. The character of individuals was dilated upon in reference to their desire for money, seeking to obtain riches—riches first, and then trust to obtaining a good name hereafter. His lecture was well appreciated by a rather small audience.

The Sunday School connected with the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Madison-avenue, held their fifty-second annual anniversary in the Church last night. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., when the children of the school sang several hymns in a manner that reflected great credit upon their instructors. Addresses were made by Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., of this City, and Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn, after which presents were distributed to nearly 300 children, members of the school.

A man giving the name of J. J. O'CONNER, residence No. 89 New-street, Newark, called on Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters last evening, and reported that he had been robbed of a package containing $500 in the Hartford and New-Haven train. He stated that the package had been taken from him as he entered the cars; that the money was in his custody for delivery to a Boston merchant. Further investigation resulted in the statement that the money was his own, that he had sold out in Newark and was going to Boston to enter into business. The Police distrust the story.

On Wednesday evening a pleasing and varied entertainment was given by Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1, at Temple Hall, No. 226 Bowery. Mr. CHAS. A. COLEMAN presided, and songs, recitations, *tableaux vivant*, and other interesting features were presented by ladies and gentlemen connected with the Order. The Temple is doing a good work in the cause of temperance, and has been very successful.

The law reporting firm of JAMES E. MUNSON & Co. have issued a large card almanac, bordered by caricatures by BEARD, touching humorously upon the efforts of reporters. In one corner Plenty drops at the door of mother earth a foundling, emblematic of the new-born year. In another corner is a drunken fight, and old 1868 is carried off on a shutter to the Morgue. Above the almanac is a reporter with bell-shaped ears, occupying two desks, and with each hand simultaneously writing two separate reports of a debate, between two disputants, who talk at the same time. In another spot a steam editor throws off copy faster than a score of devils can get away with it. A row of reporters have each an enormous ear in place of a head; another set have each a pencil-holding hand for a head and a self-moving pen, with an ear trumpet for a handle, catches the "fellow-citizens" of a stump speaker, and transcribes the words. In an upper corner a reporter, blown high in air by the explosion of a Mississippi steamer, pauses in his flight to write a "Statement of an Eye-witness." The whole design shows much invention.

There will be a carnival at the Morrisania Skating Pond on the line of the Harlem Railroad, between Melrose and Mott Haven Stations, on Saturday evening. The occasion will be one of pleasure to lovers of out-door sports, and will be enlivened by a band of music and artistic illuminations.

On Sunday evening next Most Rev. Dr. McCLOSKEY, Archbishop of New-York, will deliver a lecture in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the benefit of the poor of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul connected with the Cathedral. During the past year the Society has made 12,126 visits to the needy, and has expended over $2,500 for the relief of the suffering ones.

Dr. E. R. PEASLEE will give the third lecture of his course this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. The lecture will discuss the effects of tobacco and alcohol, and will be open to gentlemen only.

This evening, the Workingwomen's Association will hold a public meeting in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, when important matters will be discussed.

It is stated that District-Attorney COURTNEY, of New-York, having applied to Attorney-General EVARTS for instructions in the case of Commander BRAINE, of the Confederate Navy, tried and sentenced to imprisonment for offences connected with the rebellion, Mr. EVARTS has instructed him to direct the release of the prisoner, under the recent amnesty proclamation.

The original Burns' Club will celebrate the anniversary of the Bard's birth by a dinner, at Patten's Hotel, on Monday next. The Club has been organized over thirty years.

Brooklyn.

The Fire Commissioners of the Western District Department have agreed to disband eight companies: Engine Companies Nos. 3, 12 and 22; Hose Companies Nos. 2, 5, 5 and 17, and Truck No. 6. In taking this course, the Commissioners considerately give the members of the disbanded companies sixty days to join other companies without losing any of their period of service.

The great event of the ball season in Williamsburg was the promenade concert of the De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, K. T., which took place in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday night. Among the dignitaries of the Order present were JOSEPH R. THOMAS, Commander; GEO. W. HARRIS, Generalissimo; GEO. H. CURRAN, Captain of the Guard; MR. CHAS. AIKMAN, A. G. GOODALL, of the Supreme Council, and President of the American Bank Note Company; the Eminent ROBT. MACOY, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York; WM. T. WOODRUFF, Past Lieutenant Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of New-York; GEO. F. ISELEY, Master of St. Cecil Lodge, New-York, and a host of others. DODWORTH's band provided the music, and the assembly was one of the most fashionable that has been gathered in Brooklyn this season.

New-Jersey.

The new ferry-boat *Jay Gould* will be put on the new line between Pavonia-avenue and Twenty-third-street, at about the 1st of April next....The Hudson County Board of Freeholders holds a special meeting to-day for the consideration of the report of the Boulevard Commissioners....CHARLES JACOBS and HENRY FRIEDENBERG were committed to the County Jail, in Newark, yesterday, for stealing a valuable gold watch. They were arrested by the pawnbroker to whom they offered to sell it....A slight fire, with a loss of $50 in consequence, happened in the dry goods store at No. 131 Market-street, Newark, on Wednesday night.

Some time ago the Union County Board of Freeholders purchased the Elizabeth Alms-house for $100,000, for the use of the county, paying $35,000 down. Several townships were opposed to the purchase, and now remonstrate earnestly against it. In the meantime it has been shown that the finances of the county are in a bad condition and a resolution has been adopted by the Board of Freeholders to have the past expenses investigated.

A meeting was held at Paterson yesterday for the purpose of having a conference between a committee appointed by Wayne township and the officers of the Midland and Montclair Railroads. The conference was agreed upon to settle the question whether the bonds of the Montclair Railroad would be indorsed by the Midland Railway Company. Judge Low, the President of the latter Company, assured the Committee that the bonds would be indorsed. Which assurance was all that the people of Wayne township demanded before bonding the town to aid the Montclair Road. Other townships will also issue bonds to aid the road.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money and 93¼@93⅜ for the account.

United States Five-twenties easier at 75⅜. Stocks firm; Erie, 25¼; Illinois, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 21—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens active, and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Tallow, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21—1 P. M.

Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 75⅜. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 25¼; Illinois, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 21—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues active, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales; prices have advanced ⅛d. ℔ ℔. for American descriptions; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 71s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Calcutta Linseed, 60s. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON opened active at 132½f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and 128f. for Low Middlings afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅜. Erie Railway shares, 25¼; Illinois Central, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 21—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California White Wheat 11s. 9d.@11s. 5d. Other Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed firmer, but prices are unaltered.

PRODUCE—The market closed unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21—4:30 P. M.

Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Linseed Oil, £29 10s. Tallow, 47s. Linseed Cakes, £11 5s.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Petroleum opened at 60f.@61f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Rentes quiet; Rentes 70f. 10c.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 21—Evening.

American Bonds easier, but not notably lower.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 21—Evening.

Cotton market closed firm; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 132f.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Dec. 17.

EXCHANGE—On London Bank, 6 months' sight, 6s. 1½d.@6s. 2d.; on Paris Bank, 6 months' sight, 767f. BULLION—Gold bars, Pekin, taels 17.2.5@ [illegible] taels, Shanghae weight; Bar silver, Shanghae, taels 111.7.5 ℔ 100 taels, Canton weight. Mexican dollars, taels 72.5.0. Copper, cash, 1,470 ℔ tael. IMPORTS—Drills, taels 4.2.5@4.5.0 ℔ piece; Jeans, taels 2.7.5 ℔ piece.

BRITISH COTTON GOODS—Gray Shirtings, 8½ catties ℔ piece; for Eagle Chop, taels 2.1.4@2.1.5. Stocks 7,700 pieces American Drills; 4,000 pieces American sheetings.

COAL—Sales from ship at taels 12.7.5. Freights quiet; to New-York, 35 ℔ 40 feet, at which rate the ships *Dartmouth*, *Etha*, *Eychmore* and *Sir William Wallace* are full; and the ships *Elizabeth Nicholson* and *Laurel* have withdrawn. The ships *Eirina*, *Parnassus* and *Golden State* have been dispatched to London at £3 ℔ ton of 50 feet. The ships *Minerva*, *Hurion* and *El Jodeo* are loading.

EXPORTS—Black Teas are quiet; settlements for the months, 12,768 chests; prices higher; Common Blackish Leaf Congou, taels 17.50; the unsold stock amounts to 12,000 chests. Green Teas are steady, and business is done at easier rates for lower rates; finest is in small supply and is at full prices; No. 1 Chop Moyune, taels 40.0.0; the settlements for the month amount to 55,000 half chests of all descriptions. Stock on offer, 225,000 half chests. The following cargoes sailed: Nov. 19, ship *Charger*, 1,372,118 pounds; on the 18th November, ship *Great Republic*, 933,407 pounds; on the 25th of November, ship *Zorilla*, with 857,283 pounds; on Nov. 23, ship *Golden State*, with 1,022,177 pounds; Dec. 15, ship *Burnside*, with 894,762 pounds.

SILK—Prices are firm; the settlements to-day were 40,000 bales; the supply of the season is estimated at 42,000 to 50,000 bales. The bulk of the transactions have been in medium to common at taels 425@taels 460; reeled, from 360 to 320 taels, according to quality; Tsatlees, class No. 3, taels 380@390; Hangchow, class No. 2, taels 320@320; Taysaam, No. 1, taels 280 to 285.

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, Dec. 26.

Exchange on London 4s. 4d.; on Paris 5f.58. Market for imports depressed. Great distrust is created in consequence of the large amount of paper money issued by the Japanese Government, which is deficient of funds. Gray Shirting nominal at $2 90@$2 95 ℔ piece. Cotton Yarn—Nos. 16 to 24 quoted $40@$44 ℔. Silk market active; prices maintained; total shipments of the season, 11,900 bales. Mybash and Senshows $9@$10 50; Cashia, $9@$9 50; Oshu, $7 75; Tontina, $8.

TEAS—Business fluctuating; foreigners hold off for lower rates; settlements made for 4,000 piculs, nearly all for American market; Common to Good, $16@$25 ℔ picul; medium fine to finest nominal at $30 and upward.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

SUGAR quiet; offers are made at 9@9½ reals ℔ arrob, for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on London 14½@15½ ℔ cent. premium; on United States 60 days' sight, in currency, 16½@24½ ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 25@23 ℔ cent. discount. LARD buoyant at 23c. ℔ ℔. ℔ pound. BACON is buoyant at 16½c. ℔ ℔.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Exchange on New-York dull at par. FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $6 00@$8 25. No. 1 WHEAT, $1 25½; No. 2 do., active and firm; advanced 1½c.; sales at $1 15½. CORN steady and advanced 1c.; New, 54c.; no grade, 50c.@55c.; sales of No. 2 at 60c., and No. 1 at 65c.@66½c., seller last half of February; New, 49c., buyer one month. OATS steady at 49c. for No. 2. RYE steady at $1 16 for No. 1. BARLEY firmer and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 70 for No. 2. WHISKY dull and nominal at 94½c.@95c. PROVISIONS active but less firm. MESS PORK 30c.@30c.@31½c.; Ordinary Mess do. firm and higher; Prime Mess, quiet and steady at 28c. Rumps, 26c. BULK MEATS firm; Rough Sides, 14½c.; Short Ribs, 15c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 12½c.; Green Hams steady at 11½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams firm. DRESSED HOGS, 15½c. LARD nominal at 18½c.@19c. BEEF HAMS firmer. LIVE HOGS declining; sales at $9 50@$10 45; Extra Prime, $11. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal; declined; Common to Fair, $4 10@$6; Good to Choice, $6 25@$6 70. RECEIPTS to-day—11,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 34,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON active and ½c. higher; Middlings, 28¾c.@29c.; sales 6,500 bales; receipts, 3,254 bales; exports, 1,701 bales. Gold, $1 35⅝. Exchange—Sterling, 148; Commercial, 147@147½; New-York sight, ¾ discount. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm; prices unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm; Superfine, $6 35; Double Extra, $7 30; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8. CORN scarce and higher; White, 90c. OATS dull at 80c. BRAN quiet at $1 30. HAY dull; Prime quality, $25@$26. PORK quoted at $31. BACON higher; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD held higher; Tierce, 19½c.@20c.; Keg, 21½c. WHISKY firm; Western Rectified, $1 00@$1 05. COFFEE firm; none in first hands; Fair, 14½c.@15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17½c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

TOBACCO dull. COTTON declining; sales at 27½c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Double Extra, Fall, $7@$8 25; Treble Extra to Fancy grades, $8@$10 25. WHEAT dull and nominal; Prime Red, $1 70; White, $1 75@$1 80. CORN firmer at 70c.@72c. OATS dull at 65c.@66c. RYE dull. BARLEY dull. MESS PORK active at $30@$30 50. BULK MEATS active; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Rough Sides, 14½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Extra Choice, 19c. HOGS higher; sales at $9 15@$11 25. RECEIPTS to-day—1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate; sales 1,600 bbls. at $7 50@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White; $11@$11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 60; White Canada, $2 10@$2 15. CORN quiet; sales 30 bushels Western at 85c. BARLEY is in limited demand; sales 6,000 bushels Canadian on private terms. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $35; Middlings, $38@$40 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 60c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales 200 bbls. No. 1, city-ground Spring at $7 75. WHEAT inactive and nominal; No. 1 and No. 2 Spring $1 55 and $1 50; Amber Canada $1 65@$1 70; White Winter, $2@$2 10. CORN—No. 2 lower; sales twenty car-loads, on track, at 75c. OATS nominal at 64c.@65c. RYE—Last sale at $1 25. BARLEY dull and firm; sales two car-loads, at $2, delivered on the cars for Cincinnati. SEEDS firm and quiet. PORK advanced, held at $31 for heavy Mess. LARD advanced to 20½c. HOGS dull and nominal at $14. HIGHWINES nominal at $1.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. COTTON firmer and held higher; Middling Uplands, 26c. buyer 26½c. WHISKY in good demand at 98c. PROVISIONS firm and higher. MESS PORK—Extra heavy sold at $30. BULK MEATS advanced; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c.; closing ¼c. higher; shoulders, seller March, 12c. BACON advanced; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; the market closed strong, holders asking ¼c. higher; Sugar-Cured Hams, 18c.@18½c. LARD firm; held at 19¼c.@20c. without sales. Gold, 135¾. Exchange steady.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON in fair demand; Middling Uplands, 29c. FLOUR dull and lower; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 25@$9; do. Family, $10@$11 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$7; do. Extra, $7 75@$10; do. Family, $10 50@$13 50; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 25; do. Family, $9 75@$10 50. WHEAT very dull; sales good Pennsylvania Red, $1 75. CORN dull; Prime White, 90c.; Yellow, 90c. OATS dull at 70c.@72c. RYE firm at $1 45@$1 55. MESS PORK firm at $29 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 15c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON less doing; Middling Uplands, 29½c.@30½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 50@$8 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 50@$10. WHEAT weak and little demand; Red, $1 80@$1 87½; Amber, $1 90@$2 05. RYE, $1 50@$1 62. CORN and OATS unchanged. COFFEE steady; Rio, 15c.@17c. in gold. SUGAR in better demand; Cuba at 11½c.@12½c. MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM firm; Refined, 34c.@34½c.; Crude held at 16c., barrels 15c., bulk. WHISKY, $1 01@$1 02.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

TOBACCO—Sales 136 hhds. Common Lugs to Hart County Leaf, ranging from $5 25 to $23 50. COTTON, 27½c. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 19½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c., all packed. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 60@$1 70. OATS, 60c.@65c. CORN, 60c.@65c. RYE, $1 40@$1 45. Raw WHISKY, free, at 95c.@98c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT higher and unsettled; No. 1 at $1 18½, and $1 12¼ for No. 2. OATS nominal. CORN steady; New, 55c.@58c. RYE unchanged; Canada grades scarce and advancing; sales of No. 2 at 60c.@65c. PROVISIONS quiet and weak, but prices unchanged. DRESSED HOGS steady at $11 50@$12 75. RECEIPTS to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,650 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR dull, and no demand. WHEAT closed advancing; Amber, $1 67@$1 68; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 72, on the spot; buyer February, $1 75; No. 2 Spring, $1 30; No. 3 Spring, $1 16. CORN active at 64c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE dull and prices unchanged. BARLEY—No. 1 State, $1 73@$1 75; Western and Canada, $2 05. DRESSED HOGS steady at $13 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON—Nett receipts of the week, 3,366 bales. Receipts—Coastwise, none; total receipts, 3,566 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,974 bales; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 3,280 bales; stock on hand, 17,181 bales. Cotton market advanced ½c., closed quiet; Middlings, 28½c.; Sea Islands, 65c.@$1 40; sales of the week, 2,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON firm and active; sales at 28½c.; receipts, to-day, 1,000 bales; exports, 1,800 bales. FLOUR steady at $7@$7 50. CORN, 68c. OATS, 65c.@70c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 20c.@21c. BULK MEATS stiff; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. DRESSED HOGS, 11½c.@12c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 21.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unsettled. ROSIN advanced 10c.; Strained and No. 2 at $2, and $2 37½ for No. 1. CRUDE TURPENTINE steady. TAR advanced 10c., selling at $2 60. COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 28c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR, $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT steady at $1 70@$1 75. Legal Tenders, 74¼.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON market quiet but firm; Middling Uplands, 27¾c.; sales of 500 bales; receipts, 1,687 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON—Sales 1,000 bales at 28c. Market quiet. Receipts 636 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 21.

COTTON quiet, but firm; Middlings, 28¾c.@28⅞c.; receipts to-day, 1,109 bales; exports, 2,031 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 105¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold, 135¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Rhein	Jan. 9	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 23	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &c.

Henry Chauncey	Jan. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
Merrimac	Jan. 23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the ——, close at the general Post Office at 1 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail forwarded thence, on pier No. 45 North River, to 12:30 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
Chatham Four Corners	6 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	6 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	6 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7 22 | Sun sets....5 05 | Moon sets....4 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3 05 | Gov. Island..3 52 | Hell Gate....4 14

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Herald*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Union, (Br.,) Dreyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, Arthur Leary; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Italy, (Br.,) Williams, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Lochnow, (Br.,) Murdock, Cork for orders, W. Salem & Co.; H. Murray, Jr., Wilson, Port-au-Prince, E. Murray, Jr.; Byford Lyndhal, (Norw.,) Sothner, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eulora, (Br.,) Patrick, Port Medway, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Dannebrog, (Dan.,) Wulff, Cork and a market, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Comman, Parsons, Arroyo, P. R., Simpson & Clapp; J. Leighton, Wallace, Barbados and a market, Miller & Houghton; Guiding Star, Carter, Trinidad, Cuba, Thompson & Hunter; Robin, (Br.,) Donahue, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.; Ramirez, Bernard, Cienfuegos, Moss & Ward; Nellie Ware, Ware, Cardenas, Moss & Ward; Ed. Deliele, (Br.,) Lent, St. Kitts; Brenman, Sylvester, Beaufort, E. A. Robertson & Co.

Schooners Maggie McNeil, Snow, Aspinwall, Goldthwaite & Overton; Race Horse, Hughes, Havana, B. J. Wenberg; Garland, Libby, St. John, N. B., Simpson & Clapp; Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Tomlinson, Parrsboro, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Annie Lewis, Sterling, Norfolk, O. H. Staples; Setagawa, Bryant, Philadelphia, B. J. Wenberg; H. B. Russell, Mehaffey, Philadelphia, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson & Bros. Experienced westerly gales, with snow and hail squalls the entire passage. Jan. 18, lat. 40 45, lon. 58 45, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E. 17th, lat. 41 12, lon. 56 30, passed a Bremen and a Cunard steamer bound E. 21st, 4 A. M., signalized steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Darrell, Hudgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Valley City, McCarthy, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, New-Orleans Jan. 11, with cotton, &c., and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Bark J. E. Holbrook, Lovett, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Evans, Son & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Pepita, (N. G.,) Hansen, Rio Grande do Sul 60 ds., with hides to Oelrichs & Co. Sid. in co. with brig Juliana Mosen, (N. G.,) for New-York. Dec. 17, A. G. Krolholm, seaman, a native of Prussia, aged 20 years, died on board, and was buried at sea.

Bark Amalia, (N. G.,) Oldmann, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and 23 passengers to Herman Koop & Co.

Brig Mariposa, Leighton, Carthagena Jan. 4, with mdse. to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Hygaersen & Son, (Swed.,) Terestrup, Seville 65 ds., (as before reported,) via Perth Amboy, where she discharged part of her cargo.

Brig Julia E. Haskell, (of Deer Island,) Haskell, Arica, Canary Islands, 36 ds., with barilla to W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Brig Gipsey, (of St. Croix,) Bernbaum, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to P. Hanford & Co. Has had strong variable winds the entire passage. Jan. 17, lat. 35 50, lon. 72 20, was boarded by a boat from the bark Eleanor, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 71 ds. out, and short of provisions; gave them a supply.

Brig Paragon, Shute, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. America, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Nason, Demerara 18 ds., with molasses and sugar to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Has had strong N. and N. W. gales for the past 5 days.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Smithville, N. C., Jan. 12, with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Jan. 16, during a strong northerly gale, lost main-jib. 19th, 4 A. M., lat. 37 19, lon. 74 22, saw a schr. to the leeward with signal of distress run off and spoke her, which proved to be the schr. Wm. Severs, of Baltimore, in a sinking condition. Took from her the Captain, his wife and child, and five men. Stood by the schr. till she went down.

Schr. Golden City, Nickerson, Anguilla 12 ds., with salt to B. J. Wenberg. Sid. in co. with schr. J. C. Harris, and parted co. in lat. 29 30, lon. 70 10.

Schr. H. G. Hand, Taylor, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Louisa Bridgman, Hart, Savannah 10 ds., with timber to Jonathan Beers.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, Brown, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Bennett, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Ira Birdsall, Wilbur, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., with yellow pine to S. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Rulang, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Lloyd & Newins.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Wm. Kennel, Soper, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with yellow pine to Paine & Nelson.

Schr. S. H. Sharp, White, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Virginia, McFadden, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to J. Murchison.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Hollister, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Westbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. M. W. Huffer, Gilman, Elizabethport, for Key West.

Schr. Amos Falkenberg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Juniata Patton, Parker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ganges, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. George Downing, Peck, Glenwood.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Bremen; Acadia, for Glasgow; City of Boston, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston; Saratoga and Albemarle, for Richmond. Ship American Congress, for London.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21—Sld. steamers Saragossa, for New-York; Prometheus, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 21—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Lalla, 25 days from London.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 20—Arr. schrs. L. & M. Reed, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. all the Eastern bound fleet.

Remain—Schrs. Mary H. Wescott and the L. & M. Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20—Arr. ship Derby, from New-York.

Old. ship Lawrence, for Liverpool, with 4,800 bbls. of flour and 17,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Celestial and Hahnemann, for Liverpool; Mary A. Reed, for Acapulco.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 21—Arr. schr. Valentine, from Wood's Hole.

Old. steamships Rezano, for Liverpool; North Point, for Baltimore, and Gen. Barnes, for New-York; schr. Conservative, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Jan. 21.—The steamer Admiral, from Baltimore for White House, is aground at the mouth of York River, but will probably be got off on to-night's tide.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1869.

Within the next 10 days a Daboll's fog trumpet, to sound once in 10 seconds, worked by a caloric engine, will be substituted for the fog bell heretofore used at Execution Rocks Lighthouse, Long Island Sound, N. Y.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Carissa—brig, from Sagua for Portland, no date, lat. 38 12, lon. 74 10.

George—brig, from Halifax for Barbados, Jan. 3, Barbadoes bearing S. by E. 25 miles.

Helen—Br. brig, hence for Matanzas, Jan. 16, lat. 30, lon. 71.

Teaser—schr., from Freeport for Havana, Jan. 17, off Hatteras.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF
JURGENSEN, NARDIN, JACOT,
SALTZMAN, RICOUD, GERARD,
FRODSHAM, PEARSON, GORDING,
RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN
WATCHES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-st.:

GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut-st., was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-st.:

GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 13th instant our large store, southwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, the victor at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New-York, and Exposition Universelle, Paris, and winner of the wager of 20,000 francs at the great international contest.

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FREEMAN & BURR.

124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS, $10.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $12, $15.
124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $15, $18, $20, $25.
124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS, $15, $20, $25, $30.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30.
124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15, $20, $25.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $12, $15, $20.
124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS, $10.
124 Fulton.	OVERCOATS at the above and all intermediate prices.
Corner Nassau-st.	OVERCOATS for Men, Youth and Boys.

FREEMAN & BURR CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

Men's and Boys' Clothing of every description. Gent's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets. Garments made to measure.

Our new rules for self-measurement and price list mailed free on application.

HUMAN SCIENCE.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, now ready, contains PORTRAITS AND CHARACTERS—Alexander Dallas Bache, late Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; Napoleon Bonaparte—Concluded; Mrs. Lily M. Spencer, painter of popular subjects; Rossini, the Italian composer; Baron de Rothschild, with a sketch of the rise of the great Rothschild banking-house.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Influence of Intellect on Social Intercourse—the lapse of thought in fashionable life; Approbativeness; A Sea-Shell's Song—Poem; How a man made a fortune by a pen; or, The Story of Lafitte.

RESURRECTION OF THE BODY.—By Rev. G. J. Geer, D. D.; Effect of Revelation—The Physiological View—Identity, how maintained—Association only effective; Union, the normal condition; the Form; Reflections.

PSYCHOLOGICAL.—The Inner Senses, or certain Scriptural Phenomena explained; Self-conquest; Spiritual Growth; Archbishop Whateley on Conscientiousness.

PHYSIOGNOMY, OR "SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—Are we responsible for our faces? The groups of organs—Seven illustrations; The Yes—But Grumblers; Lights of Omaha—Andrew J. Poppleton—John I. Redick.

PHYSIOLOGICAL.—Diseased Self-Esteem and Partial Insanity; Dwelling Sites and Health; Pure Air in Churches; Wintering South; How to Treat the Sick.

EDITORIAL.—PEACE; How to Attain it; What Constitutes a Good Citizen; Gambling in Stocks, Currency and Gold; Thanks; A Deserving Object; Announcements; The American Lion, illustrated.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Equality of Minds—Mind and its Manifestations—Education—Sources of Knowledge; Woman's Sphere in Utah; Oratory, Sacred and Secular.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Advice Gratis; Money vs. Enterprise; Be Kind to the Erring; The Human Intellect—a review of Dr. Porter's new work; Answers to Correspondents—Community Interest—Digesting Ideas.

THIS PICTORIAL MAGAZINE OF HUMAN SCIENCE contains Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology. Their application to HUMAN IMPROVEMENT—Physically, Intellectually and Spiritually. It is only $3 per year; or, to clubs of ten, only $2. Single numbers by first post, 30 cents. All newsmen have it. Please address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE—TONIC—INVIGORATOR.
Remedy for throat, chest, lungs and stomach. Substitute for ale and other alcoholic drinks.

The undersigned having been appointed by Mr. Leopold Hoff (who first introduced this wonderful preparation into America) SOLE AGENT for United States and British Provinces for HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT and other malt preparations, is enabled to offer to the public the GENUINE HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, PURE AS IMPORTED, AT THE REDUCED PRICE OF $4 50 PER DOZEN.

As a guarantee of genuineness, every bottle put up by me shall bear my initials, J. S. P., blown in the glass and burned on the cork, and every label a fac simile of my signature.

JOS. S. PEDERSEN, 2 1-2 MURRAY-ST.
Successor to Hoff's Malt Extract Depot.

DR. MARSH'S
RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

Also IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia; ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES. Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease, and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & CO., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House, and S. R. MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A competent female to wait upon ladies.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.